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A

COMPENDIUM OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY:

FROM
The Beginning of the World,
To the Reign of
The Emperor CHARLES the Great.

Written Originally in Latin,
By Monsieur LE CLERC, *year*

Done into English. *Rev.*

*Nescire quid, antea quam natus sis, acciderit,
id est semper esse Puerum. Cicero.*

L O N D O N,

Printed for A. A. Gilliflower, in Westminster Hall,
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A
COMPLETE
UNIVERSAL HISTORY

FROM
The Beginning of
To the Reign of
The Emperor CHARLES THE FIFTH
Rare

Written originally in Latin
By Giovanni Le Clerc
Some time before

Translated into English by
John Le Clerc

LONDON

Printed for A. Millar, in Pall-mall
By T. Bland, at the Theatre-Francoise
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THE
AUTHOR'S EPISTLE
TO THE
READER.

Courteous Reader,

THERE is no necessity I should
take upon me to set forth the
Usefulness of those Tracts,
wherein the History of Mankind is con-
tracted into a narrow compass; the vast
number of such sort of Books, which have
been publish'd by learned Men, especially
from the Time when good Literature has
begun to revive in these our Western Parts,
doth sufficiently evidence the Sentiments
of the learned World in this matter.
These are the only Two things that can
be required at my hands; first, why I
chose rather to project a New Method of

The Author's Epistle

my own, than make use of others Industry, after the labours of so many learned Men that are still extant ; and then to shew the Reason of my Design : Both which I shall dispatch in a few words.

In the Course of my Studies, I could not but observe, that most of these sorts of Epitomes were either too long or too short ; so that there was a Deficiency in both, that obstructed the Reader from receiving the benefit he hoped for, in the perusal of them ; for they are written to the intent they may be frequently turned over by the Studious, and almost retained in their memories ; which cannot be, if they are of the larger size : For the Design of such Works as these, is, That the Times wherein the most remarkable Events that have happened among all Nations, may be notified, and that the Chronology of them, compared one with another, may be revolved upon ; so that who were Contemporaries among the remotest Nations, and what things fell out in the same Age, may

to the READER.

may be easily produced: But this cannot be done, if your Historical Compendiums be too short, of which there are very many, in which the Chronology is too summarily comprehended.

Both these faults we have endeavoured to shun herein, and therefore we have followed Dionysius Petavius, the most accurate of Chronologers, in this our Epitome, till the Year of our Lord, 533. to which he brought down his Annals. Not that we look upon him to have been wholly free from error, in so perplex'd a thing, and that admits of so much variety; nay, we have noted some here: But undoubtedly he is less guilty than those who have wrote before him; neither are they rashly to be called Faults, that oppose some Conjectures, wherewith Chronologers do now a-days abound.

What was chiefly wanting in those Epitomes that are already extant, and for the amending whereof we have applied our selves, in this our COMPENDIUM,
we

The Author's Epistle

we have taken to be these things: 1. A truer, though short Narration of many things, which were not very aptly represented in the days of our Ancestors, such as those Matters that are boasted of, concerning the Four Monarchies, and many others: 2. A pointing to several Modern Writers, from whom a fuller knowledge may be had of several things, which we have briefly mentioned: 3. A more accurate and truer expounding of many Particulars relating to the Holy Scriptures, and Ecclesiastical History, than is found elsewhere. Most Writers have, as it were, combined, in every thing to commend and approve of those who have succeeded in their Designs; when, on the contrary, they have mostly condemned others, and laden them with Reproaches, who have had the misfortune to be born down with the number of Voices; as if prosperous Events, and the multitude of Consents, were infallible arguments of Truth; or that whoever were commended in

to the READER.

in Ancient Times, were worthy of Praises ;
as those who were condemned, should be
really guilty : But herein we neither ab-
solve nor condemn any Man, saving that
the thing it self does clearly absolve or
condemn them ; and, for the most part,
we have also barely declared the thing
as it was, without making any enquiry
what Opinions were true or false, but
what really happened, and actually came
to pass.

AN

MOD A

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COMPENDIUM

Universal History,

FROM

The beginning of the World, to the
Reign of the Emperor Charles the
Great.

AS we are wont, when we learn Geo-
graphy, in order to remember where
the less noted Towns, and more incon-
siderable Burroughs stand, to fix in our
Memories the Situation of the Principal Cities,
about which we place these other lesser ones and
Villages; so when we study History, it will be of
advantage to us to settle in our thoughts certain
Times that are remarkable for some illustrious Event,
to the end we may refer unto them whatever we
meet with in the Monument of the Ancients;
which sort of Events are distinguished by the
Name of *Epochs*, because our Minds do as it were

B

ixix,

ἐπίχου, inhere or dwell upon them when they are employed to divide the Age of the World, by the help of those *Epochs*, into certain intervals of time.

This our *Compendium* is distinguished into twelve *Epochs*, and therein we take in whatever has happened from the beginning of the World, to the Reign of *Charles the Great*: For here an end ought to be put to Ancient History; for about these times it was, that the *Roman Empire* was utterly destroy'd, and new Kingdoms set up both in *Asia* and *Europe*.

The first *Epoch* shall be the *Creation of the World*, which, according to the Computation of *Diomysius Petarvius*, whom we shall follow for the future, happened the year before Christ 3984. From hence to the Deluge, will be comprehended an History of 1656 years, for it was in that year of the World the Universal Deluge hapned, before our Saviour's Birth 2328.

The Second shall be *Noah's Flood*, from whence to the calling of *Abraham*, which hapned in the year of the World 2022, before Christ 1962, are computed 366 years.

The Third shall be taken from the calling of *Abraham* out of *Mesopotamia*, to the time of the *Law given by Moses*, which we referr to the year of the World 2453, before Christ 1531, and comprehends 431 years.

The Fourth commences from the time of the *Law given by Moses*, from whence to the taking of *Troy*, we reckon 347 years, in the year of the World 2800, before Christ 1184.

The Fifth is the *Destruction of Troy*, from whence to the building of the Temple of *Jerusalem*, which was

was effected *An. M.* 2992, before Christ 992, are comprehended 192 years.

The sixth is the *Building of the Temple at Jerusalem* by Solomon, which was 216 years before the first *Olympiad*, which is computed to fall in the year of the World 3208, before Christ 776.

The Seventh is taken from the first *Olympiad*, from whence are reckoned 238 years, to the return of the *Jews* from the *Babylonish Captivity*, that hapned *An. M.* 3446, before Christ 518.

The Eighth is the *Freeing of the Jews from the Babylonish Captivity* by *Cyrus*, which fell out 336 years before *Carthage* was overcome by *Scipio*. *An. M.* 3782, before Christ 202.

The Ninth is taken from the *Subduing of Carthage*, which hapned 202 years before our Saviours Birth, and fell out in the year of the World 3984.

The Tenth is the *Birth* of our Saviour Jesus Christ, from which to the *Conversion of Constantine the Great* to the Christian Faith, are reckoned 312 years, which fell out *An. M.* 4296.

The Eleventh is taken from the *Conversion of Constantine*, which hapned 488 years before the *Reign of Charles the Great*, which begun in the year of our Lord 800, *An. M.* 4784.

The Twelfth we fetch from the *Reign of Charles the Great*, with which we close up this our Compendium of Ancient History. Now as for those Intervals of time, that flow between the several *Epochs*, them we call *Periods*.

The Creation, The First EPOCH.

From the beginning of the World to the Deluge, are computed 1656 years, which space contains

The First PERIOD.

The year of the World,

The year before Christ,

I.

3984.

THE most accurate Chronologers do reckon that the World was Created in *Autumn*, in the Month of *October*, concerning which you may consult *Dionys. Petavius* his *Ration. Lib. 2. p. 2.* as also his book *De Doc. temp. p. 2. l. 9. c. 7.*

We are informed by no other History besides the *Scriptures*, what was done in this Interval of time; which yet at the same time speaks of things with that obscurity and brevity, that but little knowledge of those times, can be got from thence: Recourse may be had to the first six Chapters of *Genesis*, where after the Creation of the World, these are the principal Events to be met with.

The Creation of *Adam* and *Eve*; their sinning and begetting *Cain* and *Abel*.

129.

3855.

Cain Slew his Brother *Abel*, when *Adam* and *Eve* had no other Sons besides them; but afterwards begat *Seth*; the Scripture says nothing of any Children they had of the Female Sex, save that before *Adam* dyed he begat Sons and Daughters, *Gen. 5. 4.*

987.

2997.

Enoch was Translated to Heaven, without tasting of Death.

God

Universal History.

5

1536.

2448.

God forewarns the corrupted World of the Deluge by Noah an hundred and Twenty years before it came to pass.

Here two things are observable, the long life of the *Antediluvian Patriarchs*, and their food. They lived then many Ages, which when some Men have not been able to digest, they have said they were Monthly years, so that 1200 years before the Deluge made up no more than 100 Solar years; but how ridiculous this is, will immediately appear, by observing of the Computation; for according to their Calculation, *Seth* who is said to have begot Children, when he was 105 years old must have begot his first born at nine years of Age; and others, as *Enoch*, *Cainan*, and *Mahalaleel* must have done so much sooner. See *Levit. Div. Inst. lib. 2. c. 12.*

As to their Food, most of the Ancient, and many of the Modern Writers have been of Opinion, that they lived only upon Fruit, and that eating of Flesh did not begin till after the Flood, which is very likely from *Gen. 9. 3.*

The Deluge, The Second EPOCH.

From the Deluge, to the calling of Abraham, are 366 years, which Interval makes up

The Second PERIOD.

The year of the World,
1656.

The year before Christ,
2448.

GOD sent the Deluge to destroy the Corrupted Race of Mankind, from off the face of the Earth, and Noah with his Family alone escaped; whereof

there remain clear Footsteps in the Ancient Monuments of the Heathens ; concerning which, among others, *Hugo Grotius* may be consulted in his Annotations on the first Book of *V. R. C.* as also *Sam. Bochartus* in his *Phaleg lib. 1.*

The Memory of *Noah* and his Sons, *Sem*, *Cham*, and *Japheth*, remained among the Heathens, though obscured with divers Fables, as they have shewed.

1809.

2175.

Then Mankind began to Build the Tower of *Babel*, to preserve them a Name among Posterity, and about which they might fix their Habitations, least they should be scattered over the face of the Earth ; But through Discord, they were dissipated into different Regions, and it came to pass in process of time, that the Original Language underwent various changes among a People that were so remote from one another. Of this you may see what we have writ in our Philological Comment upon *Gen. 11.*

The Posterity of *Sem* fixed their Seats in the upper *Asia* ; of *Cham* partly in *Asia*, and partly in *Africa* ; and of *Japheth* in the lesser *Asia* and *Europe*. See *Gen. c. 10.* as also the forecited *Bochartus*.

Soon after the first Discipation of Mankind, *Nimrod* the Son of *Cbus*, who in the *Chaldee* is called *Bar-Chus*, whence the name of *Bacchus* amongst the *Greeks*, began to settle his Empire in *Mesopotamia* ; the beginning of whose Kingdom were *Babylon*, *Exach*, *Chalve* and *Acchad* in the Land of *Singar*, that is, *Babylon* ; from whence he went out into *Assyria*, and built *Ninewe*, *Rechoboth*, *Chalach*,

lach, and *Rosen*, as *Moses* relates, *Gen. 10. 10, 11.* by which words is only meant, that he laid the Foundation of those Cities, which were afterwards so called; for *Nineve* was so named some ages after by *Ninus*. See *Bocbartus* his *Phaleg*, *Lib. 4. c. 12.*

But whether the Kingdom descended from this first King to his Posterity, is uncertain. *Africanus* doth indeed recite the Names of seven *Chaldean* Kings, and six *Arabian*, that Reigned in *Babylon*; but these are clearly different from those which some have produced out of *Ctesia*. The first that *Africanus* has, is called *Evechous*, but that in *Ctesia* is *Belus*; and therefore all these are to be reckoned amongst the obscure number. See *Jf. Vossius* and *Dion. Petavins*.

Kingdoms were in those times very small; and what has been usually said of that great Empire of *Babylon*, whose bounds were extended by *Ninus* the Son of *Belus*, who is thought to have been *Nimrod*, through all the greater *Asia*, is a meer Fable. The Earth in those days, was in a manner incumbered every where with Trees, and inhabited rather by wild Beasts than Men.

A little after began the *Egyptian Dynasties*, which were in number four, the *Theban*, *Thinitican*, *Memphitican* and *Taniticant Dynasties*, whose respective Metropolitan Cities were *Thebes*, *This*, and *Memphis* in the Higher *Egypt*, and *Tanis* seated in that part of the Country called the Lower *Egypt*; but the first that seems to have possessed all *Egypt* was *Menes*, the first King in each Dynasty. He seems to have been the same with *Cham*, *Noah's* Son. *Sir John Marsham* has a Catalogue of his Successors. Sec. I. and on-

wards, who is to be consulted with, concerning the Antiquities of *Egypt*.

About these times *Fohi* seems to have flourished as first Emperor of *China*, though their Calculation exceeds that of the *Hebrews*, which we follow, and doth better accord with the *Greek* of the Septuagint, but wherein the error lies, who can tell? See *J. Vossius de Aetate Mundi*.

The Kingdom of *Scicyone* in the *Peloponnesus*, is thought to have had its beginning not long after, whereof *Aegialeus* was the first King, who is placed by Chronologers about these times. See *Petavius*.

Arts seemed to have flourished about the end of this Period, and Architecture was now first known, because certain *Pyramids* of a Stupendious bigness and height are thought to have been built at this time in *Egypt*; but seeing the beginning of all Ancient History commences here, we have commonly no more than the Names of Kings and Patriarchs, and Fables beyond.

At this very time, *Idolatry* seems to have sprung up in the World, seeing before now, all Mankind worshipped one only God. And this was the Original thereof. Men knew that there were certain separate Essences, which were called Angels, besides the Supream God, whom the Almighty sent as his Legates or Embassadors, and if I may say so, as it were, lesser Gods, unto Men. These, Mankind at first worshipped as Gods Embassadors; as we see the *Hebrews* themselves held them in great Reverence. But when they once fell into that Notion, that the Supream God committed Empires, Cities and Families to the care of these lesser ones, they grew by degrees, almost forgetful of the Supream

pream Deity, and shewed that Reverence to those lesser Gods, that was due to him alone. Then they fell into an opinion; that the Souls of Excellent Men, after their decease, were admitted into the Order of those lesser Deities; and hence it came to pass, that Deceased Kings were worshipped, as if they had been taken into the number of the Gods. All which however did not hinder, but that that Ancient and True Opinion still Survived amongst most Nations, that there was a Supream God, and that it was upon him alone, that the rest of the Inferior Deities had their dependence.

Moreover, because Angels sometimes delivered Oracles in Statues, as *John Spencer* concerning *Urim* and *Thummin*, prettily conjectures, the Heathens erected Statues to their Gods. And it should seem afterwards to have come to pass, that when both the Worship and Manners of the *Gentiles* displeased the Angels of Light, because they saw many put them up in the place of the Creator, they forsook them; and the Angels of Darkness succeeded in their places, whence the Scripture says, the Heathens worshipped Devils; not that the Heathens did believe they adored Evil Spirits, which we call Devils; but because their Temples and Statues were only inhabited by Devils. But the discussion of these things require a larger Volume.

The

The Calling of *Abraham*, The Third EPOCH.

From *Abraham's* Calling, to the Law given by *Moses*, are 431 years, which makes up

The Third PERIOD.

The year of the World,
2022.

The year before Christ,
1962.

I Dolatry being now grown prevalent in the World, God was pleased to make choice of some Family, from among the rest of Mankind, wherein the Knowledge and Worship of one only Supream God might be kept up; and therefore he called *Abraham* one of the Posterity of *Sem*, out of *Ur* of the *Chaldees*, and commanded him to go into the Land of *Canaan*, where he made himself oftner, and more clearly known unto him by the Ministry of Angels; and especially gave him that Signal promise, that it should some time come to pass, that one of his Posterity should bring the Blessings of Heaven unto all Nations.

A little after the coming of *Abraham* into the Land of *Canaan*, as there were several petty Kings, both on this and the other side of the *Euphrates*, there hapned to be a War between them, as you have it in *Gen. 14.* where mention is made of *Amraphel*, King of *Sinaar*, or *Babylon*, not as King of all *Asia*, as is commonly thought the Kings of *Babylon* then were; but as the Companion of *Kedorlaomer*, King of *Elam*, who was much more Potent, as having certain Kings in the Land of *Palastine*, that were his Subjects. And here is an Invincible

vincible Argument for the overthrow of that opinion concerning the Kingdom of *Babylon*, that it extended over all *Asia* before *Abraham's* time, under *Ninus* and *Semiramis*; and *Ninyas* *Semiramis* Son; seeing *Anraphael* was King of *Babylon* at this time, and not *Arius*, as they would have it, who follow *Ctesia*, or *Ninyas* the Son of *Ninus*, as *Vopiscus* after *Africanus*, is of opinion; neither was the King of *Babylon*, equal in power to the King of *Elam*.

There were several Kings in these times, in the Land of *Palæstine*, among whom *Abimelec* and *Melchisedec* are mentioned, and who yet retained the knowledge of the True God.

The Scriptures also contain the History and Birth of *Ismael*, *Isaac*, *Esau* and *Jacob*, which may be consulted for that end.

2046.

1938.

Abraham was 99 years Old, when God gave him his Commandment about Circumcision, and the same year were *Sodom*, *Gomorrah*, *Adma* and *Zeboim*; overthrown with Lightning, setting fire to the Sulphurous Earth, which thereupon sunk, whereunto the River *Jordan* and other Rivulets flowing, and mixing their Waters with the Sulphurous matter, formed the Lake *Asphaltites*; concerning which, I have made a particular Dissertation elsewhere. This Conflagration, which *Lot* with his Wife and Daughters was flying from, reach'd his Wife, who out of Curiosity stopped, or turned her face back, and made her give up the Ghost, with the fright of such a dreadful Spectacle; for so are those words in Scripture to be understood; וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁכַּב וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁכַּב וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁכַּב and she was a Statue for ever, that is, she grew stiff, and remained like a Statue in the same

same place; which we have also shewed in another Dissertation.

2122.

1857.

In *Isaac's Days*, *Inachus* founded the Kingdom of the *Argives* in the *Peloponnesus*, and had Successors, of which see *Petavius*. *Tanaquilus Faber*, a very Learned Man, after he had observed in his Notes upon the *Bibliotheca* of *Apollodorus*, That there was nothing in Greece older than the time of *Inachus*, says, that *Inachus* was of *Eternal Original*, which the Name of it self sufficiently discovered; for that *Inachus* was no other than *Anach* or *Enach*, from *ἄναξ* & *ἄναξις* in old Greek; which word, as is manifest from the Writings of the Poets, signified a God or Gods. So far he. We shall not meddle with his Etyymology, but give our own Opinion of it. The *Phenicians* in Old Times were the first Navigators, and such as adventured to Sail to remote Countries; now the Name of the *Phenicians* is derived from the Hebrew word *אֲנָכִי* *Anac*; for the *Phenicians* were as it were called *אֲנָכִי בְנֵי* *Bene-Anac*, as *Bochartus* shews at large, *Cban. lib. 2. c. 1.* that is, the Sons of *Anak* or *Anakims*, which were famous in the Land of *Palæstine*; and that it should be so, will appear to be no wonder, if we will allow that those who came first into Greece, were of the number of them who were called *Anakims*, so that the first Inhabitants of that Coast might have been called *אֲנָכִי* *Anakims*, *Anakim*, *Inachus*; and hence it came to pass, that Gods and Kings were called *ἄναξ*, those, as it were, who were of the stock of the *Anakims*, being translated into the number of the Gods, or such as sprang from them, who first Reigned in Greece; as the Syrian Princes were called *Hadads*, the Egyptian, *Pharaohs* and *Pro-*
lomes

lonies, and the *Roman Casars*, from some excellent Person who was the Founder of the Empire, and bore that Name.

2202.

1782.

Ogyges built *Eleusine* in *Attica*, and six and twenty years after, during his Reign in that Country, happened that which was called the *Ogygian Deluge* in those parts, above two Hundred years before that of *Deucalion's*. Perhaps this Story had its original from *Noah's Flood*, which in *Hebrew* may be called מַבְּבֹל הַיָּם the *Deluge of the Ocean*, *Mabboul Chab*, from which word, it may be, the Name of *Ogyges* was formed. So also they have confounded *Noah's Deluge*, with that of *Deucalion*, as we shall see by and by.

2227.

1747.

Joseph the Son of *Jacob*, being Sold by his Brethren, was carryed into *Egypt*, and there, as you have it in *Genesis*, being raised into great Authority, he sent for his Father and his whole Family thither, and settled them in *Lower Egypt*, in the Land of *Goshen*, with the King of *Egypt's* leave.

2373.

1611.

Moses the Deliverer and Legislator of the *Israelites*, was born at a time when all the Male Children of the *Israelites* were commanded to be slain through *Pharaoh's* cruelty.

Cecrops was said about this time to have gone from *Egypt*, and planted a Colony in *Attica*, where he built twelve Cities, and made Laws for Government.

A little after happened *Deucalion's Flood* in *Thessaly*, which the *Greeks* confound with that wherein all Mankind Perished, as they do *Deucalion* with *Noah*.

Noah. For Example, the Scripture says, *that Noah was a Man of the Earth* אִישׁ הָאֲדָמָה *Isa Haadamah*, that is, an *Husbandman*, which words may also be turned ἀνὴρ οὐρῶνας, the *Husband of Pyrrhia* or *Red*; for *Adamah* signifies *Red*, as well as *Earth*. Hence when the *Phœnicians* told the *Greeks*, that he in whose time the *Deluge* hapned, was, אִישׁ הָאֲדָמָה *Vir Rubra*, that is, of the *Earth*, they fancied their *Deucalion* to have a Wife, whose Name was *Pyrrhia*; *Deucalion* also can hardly be the Name of one Man, but there are rather two words couched under this one דִּגְלֵי יוֹנִים *digle jon. vexilla Ionum*, the *Banner of the Ionians*, whereby they meant some *Troops* that had escaped the *Deluge*. They are afterwards said to have filled desert places with *Colonies*, by throwing of stones which were turned into Men; because indeed their אבנים *Abanim*, which word in the *Phœnician Tongue*, signifies both *Sons* and *Stones*, possess themselves of those places. That this *Deluge* was not universal, and so that one Man and one Woman were not the only Persons that survived it, is manifested by *Justin* out of *Trogus Pompeius*, *Lib. 2. c. 6.* in these words; *There were some escaped by flying to the tops of Mountains, or by being carryed in Ships to Deucalion King of Thessaly, by whom for that reason, the Race of Mankind was said to have been repaired.*

The *Phœnicians* who filled *Europe* with their *Colonies*, as *Bochartus* excellently proves in his *Canaan*, did certainly about these times under the Conduct of *Cadmus*, arrive in great numbers in *Greece*, whither they brought their Religion, and a vast number of *Fables*, no small part whereof the same Great Man hath made manifest to arise from their own ill understood words.

The

The History of *Moses* may be taken out of the Scripture, his Flight from *Egypt*, his Return, and chief Miracles have hapned in this our third Period.

The Law given by *Moses*, The Fourth EPOCH.

From the Law given by *Moses* to the Destruction of Troy, are 347 years, which comprehends

The Fourth PERIOD.

The Year of the World,

The Year before Christ,

2453.

1531.

WHEN the Children of *Israel* had continued in the lower *Egypt* for 217 years, and suffered a cruel Bondage under the Kings of that part of the Country, who by the *Egyptians* are called *Shepherds*, and took away that Country from the Ancient *Egyptians*, they were at length after the working of divers Miracles, freed by *Moses*, as the Scriptures declare.

They increased to a vast Multitude in *Egypt*, seeing there were six hundred thousand Men able to bear Arms, that went out of the Country, from whence we may gather that they amounted in all at least to two Millions of Souls. These passed the *Red Sea* in one Night, which by the following method, might be done in the space of eight hours; let us suppose that the space of the Sea so divided to each side as it was, might contain an Army, whose front consisted of two hundred Men, that is, about two hundred paces broad; and let us suppose that the *Israelites* filled all that space, so that the front of the Army or Multitude, consisted of two Hundred; and lastly,

ly, let us grant that the Chanel of the *Red-Sea* contained in breadth, the space of two hours passing over, so that 120000 Men might be contained in the Chanel of the Sea so long and so broad, marching in a Body, whose front was made up of two hundred Men. Which Notion carries nothing of absurdity in it; seeing every one at least is allowed a pace square, for six thousand Paces takes in at least two hours Journey, which if multiplyed by 200, which was the breadth allowed for the dried space, this will make up 120000 paces square. Hence 'tis manifest, that the first Rank of the Army, might reach the opposite Shoar in two hours time; and that Body which followed the six thousand Men two hours after; by which method 120000 Men might pass through that Sea in four hours. Now let us allow the other four hours for the rest of the People, and all the Children of *Israel* might pass over in the space of eight hours. But it is to be noted, that the *Red-Sea* might have been narrower, and the space from whence the waters were driven, larger; from whence it follows, that that passage through, might have been done in less time than we have assigned.

It seems wonderful, that such a vast number of People could be contained in the lower *Egypt*; but the wonder will be lessen'd to him that considers how populous and fertile *Egypt* was of Old. Concerning which consult *J. Vossius observ. var. l. 10*. Neither could there be any danger in the Opinion, though we were to grant, that the Copyers or Transcribers might through neglect mistake in the number, so as that they are sometimes found in our Books, to be more than really they were. But of this we shall

shall speak elsewhere. After they had passed dry-shod through the Red-Sea, they lived forty years in the Deserts of *Arabia*, where what befall them is contained in *Exodus*, *Leviticus*, *Numbers* and *Deuteronomy*. There it was more especially that they received the Law, which comprehended three sorts of Precepts. The first related to good Manners, and were common to all Mankind alike; others related to Sacred Rites; and the third were established for the Government of Civil Society.

The Moral Precepts were approved of by all Civilized Nations, and every Wise Man; and the Ceremonials, there are several of them taken from those of the *Egyptians*, which God established by a Law, because the *Israelites* were already used to them; those being rectified which might be faulty, concerning which you may consult the Famous *J. Marsham* and *J. Spelman*. There were also many things in their Polity alike, from whence it came to pass, that the *Athenian* Laws agreed in many things with those of the *Hebrews*, as Learned Men, and especially *Sam. Pory*, have observed; which last has made a Collection of them; because, that as *Cecrops* the first King of *Athena*, being an *Egyptian* born, brought his own Country Laws into the Country of the *Athenians*; so also *Moses* by God's Command, the Chieftain of *Israel* having been used to the Laws of *Egypt*, commanded many Precepts out of them, though he added many particular ones: But above all others, this was peculiar to the Common-wealth of *Israel*; that God was the chief Magistrate therein; and that there was no name of any other Polity, could agree with it; so that a new one was to be invented, which they called a *Theocracy*.

2493.

1421.

Moses dyed before he got into the Land of *Canaan*, leaving to the *Jews* that Law which he had given them in the Name of God.

2498.

1436.

Joshua having Subdued the Land of *Canaan*, divided it among the twelve Tribes, and dyed eight years after.

2570.

1426.

The *Argives* having turned out *Gelaor* the last King of *Inachus's* Race, gave the Government to *Danaus*, who came from *Egypt* into *Greece*.

2580.

1459.

When the Children of *Israel*, after the Death of *Joshua*, fell into Idolatry, they were Conquered by *Cushan*, King of *Mesopotamia*, and paid him Tribute for eight years; but at length they were delivered by *Othniel*, the first Judge after *Joshua* in *Israel*.

2583.

1461.

The *Israelites* returning again to their former sins, were subdued by *Eglon* King of *Moor*, who was Slain by *Ehud* their second Judge.

Some think that *Minos* Reigned about this time; others will have him to have Reigned King of *Cree* much later; some again contend there were two of them, one more Ancient, and a famous Law-giver, and the other co-temporary with *Theseus*, who also lived about the end of this our Period.

The Kingdom of *Troy* was Erected and Enlarged in the lesser *Asia*, by *Dardanus*, *Erichonius*, *Tros*, *Assaracus*, *Laomedon*, and some other Princes.

Pelops the *Phrygian*, the Son of *Tantalus*, Reigned in *Peloponnesus*, and left his Name to all that Country.

At this time the *Isthmian Games* were instituted which were Celebrated in Honour of *Archemorus* every third year, at the *Isthmus of Corinth*. But some will have them to have been Consecrated to the Memory of *Archemorus* by *Adrastus*, and those Captaives that went to *Troilus*, which hapned later; perhaps these only restored them in Honour of *Archemorus*.

Belus in the same Age Reigned in *Assyria*, and after his Death, was reputed to have been taken in to the number of the Gods.

2663.

1221.

Jabin King of *Canaan*, Subdued the *Israelites*, but they were delivered Twenty years after by *Deborah* and *Barak*.

2730.

1254.

He was Succeeded by *Gideon*, who overthrew the *Midianites* without fighting; this Man was otherwise called *Ferubbaal*, and *Sanchoniathon* of *Berytus* consulted him, when he writ his History, which he composed in the *Phoenician* Tongue, and which *Philo-byllus* translated into *Greek*, of which version there are some fragments still remaining. See *Sam. Rodericus* in his *Canaan*, lib. 2. Cap. ult. You may also consult *Henry Dodwell's Dissertation* concerning it, who would have *Sanchoniathon* to be a Supposititious Author.

2770.

1214.

Abimelech the Son of *Gideon*, after he had Slain his Seventy Brethren, Invaded the Office of Judge.

He was Succeeded by *Tola*, *Jair*, and *Jephtha*, whose Deeds are recorded in the Book of *Judges*. We shall only observe out of the History of *Jephtha*, who vowed his Daughter in Sacrifice, that some Learned

Men have thought the Fable of *Iphigenia* to have sprung from thence, whom the *Greeks* are said to have slain in *Aulis*. Certainly *Iphigenia* and *Iadonaria* do not much differ, about which you may consult *Capellus* in his *Diatriba de voto Jephthae*. But these belong to the following Period. Many things during the time of these Judges in *Israel*, worthy of Remembrance, have hapned both in the *East* and *West*, which cannot be reduced to any certain year.

Ninus the Son of *Belus*, Reigned in the Greater *Asia* in the time of *Deborah*; the same that built *Niniveh*, and extended the Empire of *Assyria* far and near through *Asia*. It was then this Empire seems to have begun to Flourish, so as that *Ninus* may be esteemed as it were the founder of it. The Computation of *Herodotus* is herein more exact; from which it appears that the Empire of the Ancient *Assyrians*, lasted only 500. years, especially in the upper *Asia*.

After *Ninus* his Death, his Widow *Semiramis* Ruled the Empire, concerning whom as well as *Ninus*, you may read *Justin* lib. 1.

Palatyrus or old *Tyre*, was built in the Reign of *Ninus*, as some would have it; but others have thought it to be much older. As for *Greece* there were several Kings who Reigned one after another, as well in *Athens* as in *Peloponnesus*.

In *Erichthonius* his Reign, who was the fourth King of the *Athenians* from *Cecrops*, were the *Panathenaea* or *Minerva's* Festival instituted; and under *Erichthonius* the Sixth King, were appointed the *Eleusinian Sacrifices*, in *Eleusis* a City in the Province of *Athens*, which were attended with very Great and Sacred

cred Rites ; and Phemonoe was the first Priest at Delphos, that delivered Oracles in Hexameter Verse.

Amphion Reigned in these times at Thebes, and *Perseus* at Mycene.

A little after the time of *Baruck*, the Theban *Hercules*, the Son of *Amphitryon* and *Alcmene* Flourished. He was believed to have been *Jupiter's* Son ; because in Old Times all that were Valiant, were called Διογενῆς, i. e. *Jupiter's* Sons ; even as the Hebrews called them *בְּנֵי עֲזַרָּה*, the Sons of the Strong, or of the Gods, Bene Elim. There were other *Hercules's* older than this, of whom as also of their whole History, we have Treated in a particular Dissertation already.

The expedition of the *Argonauts* is to be referred to that Age, which seems to be mingled with Fables that arose from want of a right understanding of the words of the *Phenicians* that related to them. For example, a Ship is called *Argo* ; and אֶרֶב. *Archo* in the *Phenician* Tongue, signifies a Long Ship. It's said that Ship spoke ; because the *Phenician* word דֹּבְרָב *Doberab*, signifies one speaking, or the Helm. See *Sain. Bochart.* in his *Canaan*, and my Dissertation de Statua Salina.

Atrous and *Thyestes* lived a little after in the *Peloponnesus*, who were Notorious for their mutual enmities and wickedness.

Theseus brought twelve Towns built by *Cecrops* in the Land of *Athens* in the time of *Gideon*, into one City.

Seven Captains wage War against *Polynice* King of Thebes, to wit, *Admetus*, *Escacles*, *Amphiaræus*, *Tydeus*, *Hippomedon*, *Capaneus*, and *Parishnopæus*. Most of these having perished in that War, their Chil-

dren called *ἱεῖρες*, i. e. *Posterity*, by way of Peculiarity, were revenged upon the *Thebans* ten years after, whom they overthrew in a great Battel, under the Conduct of *Alcmaon*, *Amphiaraus* his Son.

2655.

1329.

2768.

1216.

Janus Reigned in *Italy* an Hundred and fifty years before the Arrival of *Aeneas*; and *Latinus* about 35 years.

The Destruction of Troy, The Fifth EPOCH.

There are 192 years from the Destruction of Troy, to the Building of the first Temple of Jerusalem, which makes up

The Fifth PERIOD.

The Year of the World,

The Year before Christ.

2800.

1184.

A War arose between the *Trojans* and *Græcians* about *Paris*, the Son of *Priamus* King of *Troy*, his stealing away *Helen* the Wife of *Menelaus* King of *Sparta*, which after Ten years continuance, ended in the Destruction of *Troy*.

We shall hereafter mingle this Epoch, taken out of prophane History, with those Epochs taken from the Scripture; because there is nothing generally so Celebrated in the History of the Heathens, as this is: *Jair the Gileadite*, was Judge in *Israel* at this time.

Ibsan, *Elon*, *Abdon*, *Sampson*, *Eli* and *Samuel*, Succeeded him in this Period in order; whose years may be taken out of *Petavius* his Tables, and their History from the Scripture.

2832.

2872.

1182.

Aneas, that same year when *Troy* was taken, in the Autumn, Sailed into *Thrace*, where he wintered, and two years after while he tarried in *Sicily*, whither he went from *Thrace*, having weathered the *Tyrrhenus Sea*, he arrived in the Summer at *Laurentum*, and soon after having Married *Lavinia* King *Latinus's* Daughter, he Built the City *Laurnum* on that Coast.

2807.

1181.

The *Rutilians* under the Conduct of *Turnus*, wage War against *Latinus* and *Aneas*, wherein *Latinus* and *Turnus* were killed. *Aneas* Reigned three years in *Italy*. *Petrus* will supply you with the order of his Successors.

2817.

1167.

A few years after, the Kingdom of *Sicyon*, which according to the computation of some, had lasted about a Thousand years, entirely ended: To wit, the year before *Jephtha* took upon him to be Judge in *Israel*.

2832.

1152.

Ascanius the Son of *Aneas*, Built *Alba Longa*, Thirty years after the Building of *Laurnum*.

2881.

1103.

The *Heraclidae* under the Conduct of *Temenus*, *Cresson* and *Aristodemus*, fixed their Habitations in *Peloponnesus*, in the time of *Sampson's* Judging *Israel*.

Next year began the Kingdom of *Corinth*, as also of the *Lacedaemonians*, which was continued by the two Families of *Erythraei* and *Proclides*, descendants from *Hercules*. Here the Epoch is fixt of the Return of the *Heraclidae*, which is much celebrated

among the Greek Writers. They were said to have returned at that time into *Peloponnesus*, because they had endeavoured though in vain, an Hundred years before to invade that Country.

2189.

1095.

That return of theirs hapned to be when *Eli* was Judge in *Israel*, who being Succeeded by *Samuel*, the Children of *Israel* in his time despising the Authority of the Judges, would have a King set over them, and so *Saul* of the Tribe of *Benjamin* was Elected.

In his time *Codrus* the last King of *Athens*, Sacrificed his Life for the safety of his People; whose Sons *Medon* and *Nileus* contending for the Kingdom, the *Athenians* took the opportunity to abolish the Royal power, and made choice of *Archons*, whose Office was to be perpetual, but they were to give an account to the People of the Administration, and *Medon* *Codrus's* Son, was the first that bore that Office.

2912.

1071.

In these times the Greeks that were the Posterity of the *Javans* or *Ionians*, sent Colonies into *Asia*, from whence they came, wherefore the *Javanian Athenians*, and their Posterity the *Eolians* contended, that *Asia Minor* was first planted with their Colonies, whereas they ought to have acknowledged, that they themselves were descended from thence, but that afterwards they stocked the Country with new Colonies that was till then but ill Peopled. They were the People that Built *Cuma* and *Smirna*.

Heb. יָוָן Which may be read Ion or Javan.

† Heb. בְּנֵי עֹרָם Bene Eor, the Sons of a Storm, or such as in a Storm came from Asia into Greece.

1039.

David Reigned after *Saul*, being descended of the Tribe of *Judah*, and was at first a Shepherd, afterwards both King and Prophet.

1069.

Solomon succeeded *David*, as famous in the Art of Peace, as his Father excelled for his Knowledge in Military Affairs, and he built a Temple unto God.

The Building of the Temple of *Jerusalem*, The Sixth
EPOCH.

From the Building of the Temple of *Jerusalem*, to the first Olympiad, are computed 216 years, which makes

The Sixth PERIOD.

2992.

Solomon built a Temple unto God, which his Father *David* who was desirous to set upon that work, was forbid to do, and finished the same in the 23^d. year of his Reign; Herein was the Ark of the Covenant laid up, which before was wont to be kept in *Moses* his Tabernacle.

The Scripture informs us that this King was adorned with all accomplishments, both of Body and Mind; but that towards the end of his Life, he had not been able to withstand the Temptations of Women; so that he fell unto base Idolatry, for the love of his Wives and Concubines, whereof he had very many.

In his time, the Kings of *Tyre* were very potent, and *Hiram* then Reigning, made a League with *Solomon*. See *Marshall* at Sec. 14.

Hadarezer

Hadadezer or his Son Reigned in Syria, as appears from 2 Sam. 10. and from that time forward, the Kings of Syria seem to have been very powerful to the time of *Nabopolassar*, who brought Syria as well as *Judaea*, under the Subjection of the *Assyrian* Empire. See 1 Kings 20. 2. and 2 Kings 8, 9, 12. *Petavius* thinks *Homer* lived at this time, which was not two Hundred years after the Destruction of *Troy*. See his Book *De Doct. Temp.* 9. c. 30. Some make him an Hundred years later at least. *Hesiod* was cotemporary with him, or at least but a little later, but if you will believe the Authority of *Arundel's Marble*, a little older. See *Marsham ad Sac.* 15.

3009.

975.

Solomon was Succeeded by his Son *Rehoboam*, who for want of Management, lost the Sovereignty over the Ten Tribes, and continued only to Reign over *Judah* and *Benjamin*.

Jeroboam the Son of *Nebat*, posselt himself of the other ten Tribes, and made them Golden Calves to Worship, as you have it in the first Book of Kings.

Hence the Posterity of *Jacob* came to be divided into the Kingdom of *Judah*, and the Kingdom of *Israel*, which for some Ages after without interruption, had different Kings, whose names and years you may take out of *Petavius* his Tables.

In *Rehoboam's* time lived *Sesac* or *Sesostrie*, the most Potent King of *Egypt*, who took *Jerusalem*, and having united the four Dynasties of *Egypt* into one Kingdom, made a Conquest of a great part of *Asia*. See *Marsham ad Sac.* 14, 15.

3026.

958.

Abijah, *Rehoboam's* Son, Succeeded his Father in the King-

Kingdom of Judah, and set upon Jeroboam with four Hundred thousand Men, who had double the number, and overcame him: Neither should this be looked upon as a wonder, that so many Soldiers should be found in so small a Country; for in those days there were no standing Troops, but all the Men, except such as were Aged, Children and the Sick, went upon the Expedition.

3098.

886.

In the Seventeenth year of Pygmalion King of Tyre, when two Kings of the same Name, for both were called Joram, Reigned in Judah and Israel, Dido left Tyre, and built Carthage, whence tis manifest that Virgil in making Aeneas and Dido to be cotemporaries, has been guilty of a great Anachronism. See Sam. Bochart. in his *Canaan* L. I. c. 24. who says that Carthage was called Carthada in the Phœnician Tongue, that is, קרתא חדת Cartha-badith or קרתא חדת Cartha-badithab a new City, and that the Tower was called בצורה Batsrah, from which word being pronounced by the Greeks, Bysa, arose the Fable of the Ox-hide, being cut into small thongs; for *βύσσος* is an Ox-hide, whereas the Hebrew word signifies a Fortref.

3100.

884.

When Abaziah King of Judah was dead, and that his Mother Athaliah having destroyed all the Seed Royal, obtained the Kingdom by Tyranny, Lycurgus the Famous Lacedæmonian Lawgiver flourished in Greece, whose Laws are extant in his Life, writ by Plutarch. This was the greatest fault in his Polity, that it was altogether Military, as if a Common-wealth was less founded upon the Arts of Peace, than upon Military Vertues, and the next

to

to it was, that all the Infants who were born with any imperfections, and the *Hilote* or Husbandmen, least they should grow too numerous, were put to death.

3108.

876.

Petavius and others confine to this year, the end of the *Babylonian* Empire, *Sardanapalus* being Slain by *Arbaces* Governor of the *Medes*, whom they reckon to have been the last King, as if no body had been advanced to his place, and that the Empire of the *Medes* had Succeeded that of *Babylon*, which we have confuted in our *Com. Philolog. ad cap. 10. Gen.*

Arbaces the *Mede*, having shaken off the *Babylonian* yoke, set his Country-men at liberty, which they retained for about fifty years, until they chose *Dejoces* for their King, as *Herodotus* says, *Lib. 1.*

3142.

842.

In the Reign of *Joash* King of *Judab*, and of *Jeboahaz* King of *Israel*, *Hazael* who slew his Master *Benbadad* King of *Syria*, and invaded his Throne, was very troublesome to *Judab* and *Israel* both; neither did his Son *Benbadad* carry it any otherwise towards the *Hebrews*, but he was overcome by the King of *Israel*, *2 Kings 13. 25.*

3160.

824.

In these times lived *Elisha* the Prophet, *Elisab's* Successor; and not long after the Prophet *Jonah*, who foretold *Jeroboam* King of *Israel*, he should be victorious over the *Syrians*, *2 Kings 14. 25.* What year it was he went to the *Nimrites*, is not known; but there is no doubt but it was before the Destruction of that City, which was Prophesied by the Prophet *Nabum*, and which seems to have hapned in the Reign of *Nebuchodonosor* King of *Babylon*, and of

of *Cyrenis* over the *Medes*. See *Peirarius* his Book, de Doct. Temp. lib. 10. c. 3.

3170.

814.

The Kingdom of *Macedon* was founded this year, *Jeroboam II.* being King of *Israel*, as *Joash* was of *Judah*. *Caranus* the Argive of the *Heracidan* Race, as being the Eleventh in course of Descent from *Hercules*, taking a band of Men along with him out of the *Peloponnesus*, began to Reign in *Macedon*. You may be supply'd with his Successors to the time of *Philip* out of *Peirarius*.

The First Olympiad, The Seventh EPOCH

From the first Olympiad, to the return of the Jews out of the *Babylonish Captivity*, were 239 years, which makes up

The Seventh PERIOD.

The year of the World. The year before Christ. The Olympiads.

3208.

776.

Olym. I. Year I.

IN the time of *Azariah* King of *Judah*, the Olympic Games instituted of old by *Hercules*, were restored by *Iphitus*. They were celebrated every fourth year, and lasted for five days. The usual time for them, was in the Month of *July*, and the City *Olympia* in *Elis*, was the place where they were held, which as it stood in the Neighbourhood of *Pisa* was sometimes confounded with it. These Games were chiefly made up of five sorts of exercises, viz. of *Leaping*, *Running*, *Quitting*, *Darting* and *Wrestling*; and he that was conqueror at all these, was called *Πύρραδας*, and by the Latins *Quinquertio*.

quintus

quartio. But after the *Greeks* had begun to breed *Horses*, *Horse-races* were also admitted among rest either with a single *Horse*, or with *Chariots* drawn with two *Horses*, or with four. The *Arts of Musick, Poetry, Eloquence, &c.* were afterward introduced into the number.

As these *Games* returned every fourth year, the space of four years was called an *Olympiad*, and from thence it was the *Greeks* began to reckon their years by *Olympiads*, and hence whatever has any truth or certainty therein, in respect to their *Chronology*, dates its original. There was nothing that could be relied on before, as to their years. Whence *M. Varro*, who divided the Age of the World into three *Periods*, that is, to an uncertain, fabulous and historical one, did begin this last from hence: hereof you may consult Sir *John Marsham De Chronologia Græcorum ad Sæcul. 16.*

3213. 771.

II. 2.

At this time *Phul* King of *Assyria*, was troublesome to the *Children of Israel*; and it was now that *Ninive* seems to have been rebuilt, which is said to have been destroyed before by *Arbaces* the *Mede*.

About these very times, the *Greeks* lead Colonies into *Sicily*, the most considerable of which was that conducted by *Archias* of *Corinth*, who built the City of *Syracuse*.

Hosea Prophesied also then, who sometime after was followed by *Esaias*, or rather was contemporary with him in respect to Age and Prophefying.

In this Age, to wit, in the fourth year of the fifth *Olympiad*, the *Archons* which till now had continued

continued in Office for life, were at *Athens* made to hold but for ten years, and the first of them was *Alcmaeon*.

After the Reign of fourteen Kings in *Italy*, from the time of *Aneas*, *Romulus*, *Numitor's* Grandson, set up a new Kingdom, of which *Rome* was the Metropolis, whose Foundations are thought to have been laid about the end of the third year of the sixth Olympiad, whence from the following year, that way of reckoning from the building of the City, dates its beginning.

Year of World. Before Christ. Olymp. Building of the City.

3231. 753.

VI. iv.

Romulus first King of the Romans, Reigned thirty eight years, and the year following, the Conquerors at the Olympick Games began to be crowned, whereas they had before no other reward, save that their Names were Registered among the publick Records. Those Crowns were made of Pine, Apple, Olive-Trees, &c.

3237. 747.

VIII. ii. 7.

While *Pbul* and *Tiglatb-Phalasar* his Successor Reigned in *Assyria*, and fixed their Royal residency in the City of *Ninive*, *Nabonassar* began his Reign in *Babylon*, whence the most celebrated *Era* of *Nabonassar*, took its beginning among the *Chaldeans*. This Person seems to have restored the *Babylonish* Empire which was fallen, and to be the same with him who was called *Beladan*, whose Son was *Merodac*, 2 Kings 20. 12. See *Petavius Lib. 9. c. 52. De Doct. temp.*

The *Sabines* having by a certain Stratagem, possessed themselves of the Rock *Tarpeia*, were troublesome

blesom to the Romans; and both Parties being ready to decide the difference by a Battle, they were by the intervention of the *Roman* Matrons made friends, so as that they coalesced both into one People; and *Tatius*, and *Romulus* Reigned jointly together.

3241. 743. IX. ii. 11.

The *Messenian* War between the *Messenians* and *Lacedaemonians* began this year, and lasted for twenty years, till the *Messenians* were utterly overthrown, *Aristodemus* a brave Man, being General of the *Messenian* Forces. *Pausanias* and *Justin* may be consulted hereupon.

3258. 743. XIII. iii. 28.

In the time of *Hezekiah* King of *Judah*, the *Lacedaemonians* were overthrown in a great Battle by *Aristodemus*, who to propagate an off-spring, prostituted their Wives; from whence sprang the *Parthenians*, who thirty years after under the Conduct of *Philantus* the Son of *Aracus*, who was the Author of the prostitution of the Women, going to seek out new Habitations, possessed themselves of *Tarentum* in *Italy*. See *Justin* L. 3.

3263. 721. XIV. iv. 33.

Salmanassar who Succeeded *Tiglath Phalasar* in the Kingdom of *Assyria* this year, which was the last of *Hezekiah's* Reign, after he had taken *Samaria* and *Hosheab*, King of *Israel*, carried the ten Tribes Captive into *Assyria* and *Media*, and Transplanted into their room other Nations given to Idolatry, the History whereof may be read, *2 Kings* 17. and from them sprang those People who were afterward called *Samaritans*, who received the Law of *Moses*; and of the Books of Scripture allowed the *Pentateuch* only to be Canonical; and they have the same to this

this day, written in the old *Hebrew* Characters, which the *Jews* have changed for the *Chaldee* ones.

3269. 715.

XVI. ii. 39.

Romulus, as we have already said, the first King of the *Romans*, and cotemporary with *Hezekiah*, while he mustered the Army in the Marshes of *Caprea*, upon the sudden rising of a Tempest, was never seen more. Some would have it, that he was killed by the *Senate*, and that afterward to avoid the scandal of it, he was taken into the number of the Gods; as if *Mars* had snatched him up into Heaven. See *Diomysius Halicarnas.*

Lib. i.

About this time *Sennacherib* King of *Assyria*, entred with an Army into *Judaea*, as is set forth, 2 *Kings* 19.

But in the lesser *Asia*, that *Gyges*, who was so famous for his Wealth, Governed, being the first King of *Lydia* of the *Mnemonadan* Race after four others descended from *Hercules*, of whom the last, whose name was *Candaules*, he with the Queens assistance, cut off.

3270. 714.

XVI. iii. 40.

Numa Pompilius Succeeded *Romulus* in the Kingdom of *Rome*, who improved the City by Religious Ceremonies, and Civil Laws, and Reigned three and forty years.

Next year *Merodac* King of *Babylon*, while *Assaraddon*, *Sennacherib's* Son, ruled in *Assyria*, sent Ambassadors to *Hezekiah*, as we read, 2 *Kings* c. 20. *Assaraddon* is thought to have invaded the Kingdom of *Babylon*, which opinion is grounded upon this Argument, in that there is no further distinction

D

stinction made after that in Scripture, between the Kings of *Babylon* and *Assyria*.

3286. 698.

XX. iii. 56.

Wicked *Manasses* Succeeded his Father *Hezekiah*, who eight years after, being carryed captive into *Babylon*, upon his repentance, was restored again, and Reigned in all 55 years.

In his time the *Medes*, under the conduct of *Arbaces*, shook off the yoke of the Kings of *Babylon*, and constituted *Dejoces*, who was a Man eminent for Justice and Equity, to be their King, by whom was built the famous City of *Ecbatana*, concerning whose name and largeness, you may consult *Bochartus* in his *Phaleg*, l. 3. c. 14.

3297. 687.

XXIII. ii. 67.

From this time forwards the *Archons* at *Athens* were chosen annually, and the first of them was *Creon*.

The *Messenians*, the nineteenth year after the first War which they had waged with the *Lacedaemonians*, revolted from them, under the leading of *Aristomenes*, who for the space of fourteen years, valiantly defended them. But at last the *Lacedaemonians* after ten years Siege, took *Messina* and put an end to the War. And the remainder of the *Messenians*, upon the overthrow of their Country, Sailed into *Sicily*, where they possess'd themselves of *Zancle*, which they called *Messina*.

3313. 671.

XXVII. ii. 83.

The year before the *Messenians* Sailed thither, *Tullus Hostilius* Succeeded *Numa Pompilius*, and Reigned three and twenty years.

Egypt, from the time of *Sesostris* King of that Country, who, we have told you, was cotemporary

rary with *Reboboam*, was molested with intestine troubles, and divided into parts among diverse Princes, until again in this Age, it was brought under the obedience of *Psammeticus* alone, concerning which, see Sir *John Marsham* ad *Sæc.* 16.

3328. 658.

XXX. i. 96.

Cypselus began to act the Tyrant at *Corinth*, and held it for thirty years, having expelled the *Bacchiades*, who hitherto had had the chief management of the Publick; whence it came to pass, that *Demaratius* the *Corinthian* sail'd into *Italy*, for fear of that Tyrannical Government, and fixt himself at *Tarquinijs*, a City of *Etruria*.

3341. 643.

XXXI. ii. 111.

Manasses King of *Judah*, was Succeeded by his Son *Amon*, who after he had Reigned two years, left *Josiah* to Succeed him, who was a pious and good King.

3345. 639.

XXX. ii. 115.

Ancus Martius the fourth King of *Rome*, began his Reign now, which he continued for four and twenty years.

Then *Solon* was born, the Law-giver of *Athens*, and the year before *Thales Milesius*, both which were of the number of those seven famous Wise-men of *Greece*. The names of the other five who were equal to these two, were these, *Periander* the *Corinthian*; *Pittacus* a *Mitylenian*; *Bias* of *Priene*, *Cylon* the *Lacedæmonian*, and *Cleobulus* the *Lindian*. Of these see the Book writ by *Ausonius*, intituled *Ludus Septem Sapientum*.

A few years after, *Pbraortes* the Son of *Dejoces* King of the *Medes*, having laid Siege to *Nimve*, perished with the greatest part of his Army; but

Cyaxares his Son, who Succeeded him, in the time of King *Josiab*, going about to Revenge his Fathers Death, renewed the Siege of the said City; the Father or Grandfather of *Nebuchodonozor* being then King of *Babylon*. While *Cyaxares* was engaged in that Siege, the *Scythians*, under the Conduct of *Madye*, making an Eruption out of *Scythia*, overpowered him, and so roving through all that part of *Asia*, which is more to the South, held it under their power for eight and twenty years.

3359. 625. XXXVIII. vi. 129.

This year, according as *Dionys. Petavium* conjectures, *Nabopolassar*, *Nebuchodonozor's* Father, began his Reign in *Babylon*, and as *Berosus* says, who writ his *Annals* of the *Chaldeans* in *Alexander's* time, he appointed a Lieutenant under him over *Egypt*, *Phœnicia* and *Syria*, whom afterward Rebelling against him, he reduced by his Son *Nebuchodonozor* unto obedience.

3361. 623. XXXIX. iv. 131.

Draco corrects the Laws of *Athens*, and made such severe ones, that they were said *ἡμίαντα δαίδαλα γράφεισθαι*, to be writ not with Ink, but with Blood.

3370. 614. XLI. iii. 140.

This year *Tarquinius Priscus* the fifth King of *Rome* began his Reign, and continued it for 28 years. He was Son to *Demaratus* the *Corinthian*, who before being named *Lucius* at *Lucumum*, was upon his living at *Tarquinij* called *Tarquinius*.

3374. 610. XLII. iii. 144.

After *Josiab* was overthrown and killed by *Necho* King of *Egypt*, he was Succeeded by *Jeboahaz* his Son, who Reigned only three Months, for being

being carryed into *Egypt*, *Nebob* put *Jehoiakim* into his room, who Reigned eleven years.

3376. 608.

XLIII. i. 146.

Nabopolassar sent his Son *Nebuchodonozor* this year into *Syria*, that he might bring the Kings Lieutenant that had Rebelled against him, to his duty; which when he had effected, he over-ran *Judea*, took *Jerusalem*, imposed a Tribute upon King *Jehoiakim*, and carryed away some of the People into captivity, among whom was *Daniel* the Prophet. Having returned from thence to *Babylon*, he Succeeded his Father in the Kingdom, and from hence they compute the beginning of the seventy years, which *Jeremiah* speaks of c. 20.

The *Scythian Nomades*, a few years after, when they had held *Asia* for 28 years, being feasted by *Cyaxares*, being made drunk with Wine and fallen fast a sleep, were utterly cut off by him.

3385. 599.

XLV. ii. 155.

This year *Nebuchodonozor* dispossessed *Jehoiakim*, who Rebelled against him, of his Kingdom, and put his Son *Jehoiachin* in his stead, who did not Reign above three Months and some days, for he Rebeling also, he was besieged in *Jerusalem* by an Army from *Babylon*, to whom he Surrendred himself, and was carryed thither. This was the second Captivity wherein *Ezekiel*, *Mordecai*, and *Josidek* the High-Priest were carryed away.

Then *Nebuchadnezer* made *Mattaniah* his Uncle King, in stead of *Jehoiakin*, and called him *Zedekiah*, who was the last King of *Judah*, and Reigned eleven years.

In these times flourished *Epimenides* and *Anaximander* the Philosophers, *Alcman* and *Alcaeus* the Po-

ets, and *Sapho* the Poetess; and from this Age forwards, *Greece* abounded with such Wits.

3390. 594.

XLVI. iii. 160.

Solon not long after being Pretor in *Athens*, corrected *Draco's* Laws, which were too severe, as *Platarch* Relates in *Solon's* Life.

The same year *Astyages* the last King of the *Medes*, Succeeded his Father *Cyaxares*, *Nebuchadnezer* being then King of *Babylon*, who three years after took *Jerusalem*, and put out *Zedechiah's* Eyes, after he had Slain his Children before his face, and saving a few poor People, led all the *Jews* into Captivity.

He also not long after according to *Ezechiele's* Prophecy, c. 26. and so on, took *Tyre* after a long Siege, and levelled it with the ground; which must be understood of *Palatyrus*, that stood upon the Continent, not of the new City that was built in the Island, and which was now first built. For when the *Tyrians* saw that they were no longer a match to the *Chaldeans*, they carryed every thing that was valuable, with their Wives and Children into the Neighbouring Island, leaving the old City to the *Chaldean* Army, and built a new one, in that Island. See Sir *John Marsham*, ad Sac. 18.

After *Nebuchadnezer* had subdued the remainder of *Judea* and *Palastine*, he Conquered the *Ammonites* and *Moabites*, and the *Egyptians* soon after also.

3397. 587.

XLVIII. ii. 167.

Now the *Amphyctions*, that is, Senators chosen out of all *Greece*, who sat at *Delfos* about the management of the publick concerns of that Country, appointed the *Pythian* Games to be celebrated every fourth year, as well as the *Olympick* ones, in honour of *Apollo*.

3407. 577.

L. iv. 177.

Servius Tullius the sixth King of *Rome* Reigned 41 years, who was of so obscure an extract, that his Parents were not known; whence *Seneca* in his CVIII. Epistle says, 'This shews, that there were two Kings of *Rome*, one of which hath no Father, and the other no Mother. For who *Servius's* Mother was is doubtful, and as for *Ancus*, he had no Father, he being called *Numa's* Grandson; which words are worth noting, because they are a clear illustration of those words of the Author to the *Hebrews*, where *Melchisedec* is said to be without Father, and without Mother.

Next year *Nebuchadnezer* having made *Amasis* Governor of *Egypt*, he slew King *Apries*, whom *Jeremy* calls *Vapbree*, and after he had for some years Ruled *Egypt*, in the name of the King of *Babylon*, he shook off his yoke.

At the same time the *Nemean* Games were first celebrated by the *Argives*; and then it was that *Aesop* the *Phrygian*, and Author of the Fables flourished among the *Greeks*.

3420. 564.

LVI. i. 190.

Evil-merodac Succeeded *Nebuchadnezer* his Father, and Reigned three years. *Neriglissar* Son in Law to *Nebuchadnezer* having Slain him, substituted his own Son in his room, and as his Guardian managed the Government for five years, whom therefore, *Daniel* the Prophet attributes to *Baltassar*, for so was his Son called.

About these times, *Pisistratus* first played the Tyrant at *Athens*, who being afterwards twice ejected, recovered his power as often within the space of sixteen years.

Then also *Astyages* the last King of the *Medes*, according to *Justin* and others, was divested of his Rule by his Grandson *Cyrus*; but according to others, whose opinion, as being grounded upon *Xenophon's* Authority, we the more readily favour; He dyed when *Neriglissor* King of *Babylon* made War upon him, and left *Cyaxares II.* to Succeed him, who made *Cyrus* the Son of his Sister *Mandane*, the Daughter of *Astyages*, and of *Cambyses* King of *Persia*, who pay'd Tribute to the *Medes*, absolute Commander of his Forces; though we cannot deny but *Marsham* reconciles these two opinions in this manner, when besides the Kingdom of the *Medes*, whose capital City was *Ecbatana*, he makes another of the *Medes* and *Persians*.

For he thinks that *Cyaxares* the first King of the *Medes*, whom he supposes to have been *Assuerus*, delivered the *Persians*, whom his Father *Pbraortes* had Conquered, to his Son *Darius* to be governed by him as their King. Whom *Daniel* c. 9. 1. calls, as he conjectures, *Darius* the Son of *Assuerus*, of the Seed of the *Medes*. And *Cyaxares I.* had *Astyages* for his Successor in the Kingdom of the *Medes*, Dispossessed by *Cyrus*; but *Darius* who was also called *Astyages*, the Grandfather of *Cyrus*, had *Cyaxares* for his Successor. See *Marsham* ad Sæc. 18. But there are many things that do occasion me to dissent from him, though otherwise it must be confessed; that there can be nothing almost besides conjectures in this business.

3426. 558.

LV. iii. 196.

Cræsus last King of *Lydia*, Reigned sixteen years, his Father being still alive, as *Petavius* supposes.

The Poets *Ibycus*, *Simonides* and *Stesichorus*, as also the Philosopher *Anaximenes* flourished at this time.

3429. 555.

LVI. ii. 199.

After the Death of *Neriglissor*, *Baltassar* his Son Reigned alone nine Months, at the end whereof he was Slain by *Nabonides*'s faction, or as *Petavius* thinks by that of *Darius* the *Mede*, and *Nabonides* or *Darius* the *Mede* succeeded him.

In this Age lived *Xenophanes* of *Colophon* the Philosopher; and *Theognis* the Poet, Sirnamed γναιμέλορ, now flourished.

Phalaris the Tyrant of *Agrigentum* flourished then also; one *Perillus* is said to have made him a brazen bull hollow within, wherein he shut up Men alive, and putting fire under it, made their crying to seem like the bellowing of a Bull. But the first on whom the experiment was tryed, was *Perillus* himself, of whom *Ovid* in his first Book *de Arte Amandi*, after he had said that *Busiris* slew the Man who first taught him to pacifie the Gods with the blood of his Guests, speaks thus.

Et Phalaris tauro violenti membra Perilli

Torruit, infelix imbuuit auctor opus.

*Iustus uterque fuit: neque enim Lex æquior ulla est,
Quàm necis artifices arte perire sua.*

3440. 544.

LIX. i. 210.

Cræsus King of *Lydia*, marched against the *Persians*, or the Army of the *Medes* and *Persians*, commanded by *Cyrus* the *Persian*, and while he hoped to return home Conqueror, he was deluded by the Ambiguous answer of the Oracle.

Κροῖσος

Χρῖσθ' Ἄλλω διαβὰς μεγάλῃ δυνάμει καταλῖσι :

For having past over the River *Haly*, he was overcome by *Cyrus*, and upon the taking of *Sardis*, was made a Prisoner, and carryed into Captivity, leaving all *Asia* unto *Cyrus*.

A little after flourished *Anaximander* the *Milesian*, who foundout the obliquity of the *Zodiack*, and *Phercydes* of *Scyros*, (not the *Syrian*, for he was not of *Syria*, but of the Isle of *Scyros*) who was *Pythagoras* his Master, who not long after were followed by *Hipponax* and *Hippicus* the Poets.

In these times lived *Confucius*, in the furthestmost parts of *Asia*, among the *Chineses*, who was an excellent Philosopher. Of whom see *Mart. Martinius* in his History of *China*, lib. 4. and *Philip Completius* in his Proem to *Confucius*.

Not long after *Cræsus* his overthrow, when *Harpagus* in *Cyrus*'s Name, governed the lesser *Asia*; the *Phœceans* being weary of his Rule, left *Asia*, and Sailed into *Gaul*, where they fixed their Seats about a place where now *Marseilles* stands, and built that City.

3446. 538.

LX. v. 216.

This year *Cyrus* having subdued the King of *Babylon*'s Confederates, marched to *Babylon* it self, which he took; and for his Reward, his Uncle *Cyaxares*, who dyed soon after, bestowed his only Daughter *Mandanes* upon him; whom when he had married, he was made Heir to all *Cyaxares* his Kingdom, and gave a beginning to the *Persian* Monarchy, which had not any equal to it before.

Daniel

Daniel the Prophet lived to this time, who was carried captive into *Babylon* by *Nebuchadnezer*, to whom under *Nabonidus* or *Darius the Mede*, the last King of *Babylon*, the Prophecy of the Seventy weeks was Revealed, upon the elapsing of which, the *Messias* was to come, as we shall see hereafter.

The Return of the *Jews*, The Eighth EPOCH.

From the Return of the *Jews* out of the *Babylonish* Captivity, to the Subduing of *Carthage*, are 336 years, which makes up the

Eighth PERIOD.

Year of the *W.* Year before *Christ*, Olymp. of the Building of *Rome*.
3446. 538. LX. v. 216.

THE same year wherein *Cyrus* began his Reign, upon the taking of *Babylon*, he put forth a Decree, wherein the *Jews* who were held in Captivity by the Kings of *Babylon*, were ordered to Rebuild the Temple of *Jerusalem*; in obedience to which, they returned in great numbers into their own Country, under the Conduct of *Zorobabel*, together with *Josia* the Son of *Josedec* the High Priest.

Two years after they laid the Foundations of the Temple, and erected an Altar; But the *Samaritans* their Neighbours, who also worshipped the God of *Israel*, while they pretended a readiness of themselves to assist the *Jews* in the work, and were refused by the *Jews*, they endeavoured by their Calumnies, to induce the King of *Persia* to put a stop to the further carrying on of the building, *Esd.* 4.

In

In these times *Simonides* of *Ceos*, *Anacreon* of *Samos* Lyrick Poets, and *Xenophanes* the natural Philosopher and Poet, flourished amongst the *Greeks*.

3451. 533.

LXI. iv. 221.

This year *Tarquinius Superbus* the last King of the *Romans*, having Slain his Father in Law began his Reign, which continued for four and twenty years.

Five years after, *Cyrus* waged War with the *Scythians*, if you believe *Justin* and *Herodorus*, and was slain by *Thomyris* Queen of *Scythia*: But *Ctesias* says, that he was wounded in a Battle he fought against the *Derbices*, and dyed three days after, having first given many good Precepts to his Sons *Cambyfes* and *Tanyoxares*. But *Zenophon* clearly describes him dying pleasantly in a good old Age, after he had Reigned thirty years.

He was Succeeded by *Cambyfes*, II. King of *Persia*, who Reigned seven years and five Months, *Cambyfes* upon the Death of *Amasis* King of *Egypt*, and his being Succeeded by *Psammenitus* in that Kingdom, invaded it; where after he had done many cruel Acts, and in the mean time commanded his Brother in *Persia* to be put to Death, he at last ran mad, and not long after was wounded and dyed.

After his Death a certain Magician called *Smerdis*, very much resembling *Tanyoxares* both in body and face, took upon him to be the same Person, and Reigned seven Months. *Petavius* thinks this Man to have been *Artaxerxes*, whom *Esdra*s makes to Succeed *Abasuerus*, c. 9. 7. See his Book *de Doct. temp. lib. 12. 27.*

About

About these times *Polycrates* the Tyrant of *Samos*, was crucified by *Oron* Governor of *Sardis*, who took him by a stratagem, after he held the Tyrannick power for eleven years with great Success.

3436. 521.

LXIV. iii. 233.

After the counterfeit *Tanyoxares* had hid himself seven Months, he was at last taken, and destroy'd by the Seven Peers of *Persia*, who conspired against him, and one of their number, viz. *Darius* the Son of *Hystaspes*, was made choice of in his room.

In the Second year of his Reign, the *Jews* begged leave to finish the begun work, and at length after sixteen years, began to build again, notwithstanding all the efforts of the *Samaritans* to obstruct them, who were always very obnoxious to the *Jews*. The Temple was entirely finished within the compass of six years, and a little after the Passover was kept at *Jerusalem*, *Esd.* 6.

A few years before, to wit, in the fourth of *Cambyfes* his Reign, before the Birth of our Saviour 527, upon the Death of *Pisistratus* Tyrant of *Arbens*, *Hippias* Succeeded, who was his Eldest Son, and held the Government for eighteen years. *Hipparchus* a very Learned Man, was his Brother, who is said to have compiled the *Rhapsodies* of *Homer* into one Volume, which were before in several scattered pieces. This Man seeing he maintained the Tyranny of his Brother, was Slain by *Harmodius* and *Aristogiton*, who though they were themselves killed in the midst of the Guards; yet this did so incense the *Athenians*, that they Divested *Hippias* of the Government, who strove now to maintain it in

in vain, and so put an end to *Pisistratus* his Tyranny.

3472. 512.

LXVIII. ii. 242.

Not long after, the Province of *Babylon* Revolted from King *Darius*, which however after a long Siege of the City of *Babylon*, he recovered by the cunning of *Zopyrus*.

While these things were doing in *Greece* and *Asia*, *Tarquinus Superbus* the last King of *Rome*, was expelled from thence, because that his Son *Sextus Tarquinus* Ravished *Lucretia*, and immediately thereupon the Kingly Authority was Abrogated, and two Consuls created in the place of the Kings; The first that executed that Office, were *L. Junius Brutus*, and *L. Tarquinus Collatinus*, which last was by *P. Valerius* who succeeded him, forced to lay down because of his invidious Name; as not long after *M. Horatius* succeeded *Brutus*, who was Slain in Battle, a Catalogue of the Consuls that succeeded, you have in *Petavius*.

About these times, *Pythagoras* of *Samos* flying both from *Samos* and the Rulers of it, for fear of the Tyranny exercised there, went an exile into *Italy*. *Syloson*, *Polycrates*'s Brother, was then Tyrant of *Samos*; Hence 'tis manifest, that *Ovid* who makes *Pythagoras* to be *Numa Pompilius* his Tutor, is guilty of a gross Anachronism.

Next year after the Creation of Consuls at *Rome*, *M. Valerius Poplicola*, in his second Consulship, Triumphed for his Conquering *Tarquinus* and the *Etrurians*, whom he excited to make War upon the *Romans*. But his Victories rendring him afterwards suspected by the People, he made a Law, whereby a Citizen that was called into question for his

his life, might Appeal from the Consuls and the Senate to the People. In the mean time the Family of the *Tarquins* making it their constant business, to seek for aid among the Neighbouring Nations against the *Romans*, stirred up *Porfenna* King of *Etruria*, to make War upon them; in which War the *Romans* did great exploits; and amongst others, *M. Horatius Cocles*, *Mutius Scævola*, and *Clelia Virgo*, very much signalized themselves, by whose Valour more especially, *Porfenna* was brought to raise the Siege of *Rome*, which he had invested, and to grant a Peace to the *Romans*. A little after the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus* was Consecrated by *M. Horatius*.

At that time *Darius* being to make War upon the *Scythians*, made a Bridge over the *Tbracian Bosphorus*, and then over the *Danube*; from whence passing over into *Scythia*, after he had lost a great part of his Army, he returned into *Asia*, leaving *Megabazus* to subdue *Europe*, with Eight hundred thousand Men, as being perswaded thereto by *Hippias* the Tyrant of *Athens*, who by the assistance of the *Persian* Forces, thought to reassume his lost power. *Megabazus* Conquered *Thrace* and *Macedon* for the King of *Persia*, as also the *Ionians*, but having been overthrown by the *Athenians* upon several occasions, *Darius* was so incensed at it, that he resolved to make War upon *Greece*.

In these times flourished *Heracitus* the *Ephefian*, and *Democritus* of *Abderis*, both famous Philosophers.

The *Romans* won many Victories over the *Sabines* and *Vejentians*, they brought also the *Latines*, who made a bustle and stir against them, after various

rious overthrows, wherein the *Romans* still worsted them, to renew their Alliance with them, to whom they added the *Volsci* and *Aqui*, who also gave them trouble.

3491. 493.

LXXI. iv. 261.

But the *Romans* themselves could scarce be at Peace at home; for the Commonalty, finding they were oppressed with the extortions of the Nobility, passed over the *Anien*, to the Hill called *Mons Sacer*, as if they designed to erect another Republick without any Nobility; but they were brought back to *Rome*, by the Speech and Dexterous Management of *Menenius Agrippa*. There it was that three Tribunes of the People were first created, by a Law which they called the Holy Law, to whose number two more were afterwards added, who were to defend the Privileges of the Commonalty against the Nobles: The Power of these Magistrates was esteemed most Sacred, and no Law could be enacted without one of them were present.

While these wranglings were at *Rome*, *Darius* made open War upon *Greece*, and *Mardonius* his Son in Law was the first that expelled their respective Tyrants out of the Cities of *Ionia*, and reduced *Thrace* and *Macedon* again, which had shaken off the *Persian* yoke under its obedience.

3492. 490.

LXXII. iii. 264.

At length when he had entred *Greece*, he engaged at *Marathon*, a City of *Attica*, with the *Asbenians* and *Plataeans*, who under the Conduct of *Miltiades*, whose number did not exceed ten thousand Men, overthrew three hundred thousand of these

these *Barbarians*; *Darius* soon after, as he was preparing for a new expedition, dyed.

At this time flourished *Aeschylus* the *Athenian* a *Tragick Poet*, and *Sophocles* his Country-man was now born, who excelled him in the same sort of Poetry. Now the *Athenians* by the advice of *Themistocles*, built the *Pyraeum*; and *Gelo* became Tyrant of *Syracuse*.

C. Marcius Coriolanus being Banished from *Rome*, excited the *Volsci* to make War upon this Country, and being made their General, he besieged *Rome*, whose Siege when he could have taken it, he raised, at his Mothers tears and intreaties.

3498. 486. LXXIII. iii. 268.

Sp. Cassius, in his third Consulship, was the first Author of the *Agrarian Law*, which was made about dividing the Land of the *Hernici*, whom the *Romans* and *Latines* had Conquered; but next year the same *Cassius*, as affecting Tyranny, was thrown down headlong over the Rock *Tarpeia*, and so perished.

3500. 484. LXXIV. i. 270.

While the *Romans* waged War with the *Volsi*, *Vejentians* and *Aequi*, their Neighbour Nations, *Xerxes*, fourth King of *Persia* succeeded *Darius*, and Reigned twenty years; in the fourth of his Reign, he made War upon *Greece*, whither he Transported his Land Forces, consisting of eight hundred thousand Men, over a Bridge made cross the *Hellepont*. His Navy consisted of above twelve hundred Ships; But he was first beaten by the *Athenians*, more especially under the Conduct of *Themistocles*, in a Naval fight at *Salamis*; and three hundred *Spartans* under the leading of *Leonidas*, durst with wonder-

full boldness oppose his Land-forces at the Streights of *Thermopylae*, where valiantly fighting, they were every man of them Slain. But that vast Army was next year utterly overthrown at *Plataea*, a City of *Beotia*, *Mardonius* being General of the *Persians*, as *Pausanias* and *Aristides* were of the *Græcians*.

In these times flourish'd *Pindar* the Poet, and *Anaxagoras* the Philosopher.

3057. 477. LXXV. iv. 277.

Cæso Fabius, who with the single Family of the *Fabij*, to the number of three hundred and six of ripe years, and four thousand *Vassals*, made War against the *Vejentians*, was overthrown by them at the River *Cremera*, and the whole Army destroyed, of which *Ovid* in his *Fastorum* says.

Una dies Fabios ad bellum miserat omnes,

Ad Bellum missos perdidit una dies.

One day the *Fabij* all

One day the *Fabian Race* made all extinct.

But that many things are false herein, as that amongst such a number of Men grown, there was one under Age, is shewn by *Dionys. Halicarnasseus*, and the matter is handled at large by *Jac. Perizonius*, in his *Observ. c. 5.*

At this time *Sicily* was imbroil'd several ways, what with *Gelon* and *Hieron* Tyrants of *Syracuse*, and *Theron* of *Agrigentum* within; and the *Carthaginians* from without, who endeavoured to possess themselves of it.

3510. 474. LXXVI. iii. 280.

Artaxerxes was made partner with his Father in the Kingdom.

About

About the same time *Sophocles* began to teach the way of Tragedies, and a few years after was the most excellent Tragedian *Euripides* born. In the same Age, also flourished *Herodotus* of *Hallicarnassus*, who is the most Ancient of all the Greek Historians we have.

3514. 470.

LXXVII. iii. 284.

Cimon the Son of *Miltiades*, Admiral of the *Athenians* Fleet, took away several Cities of *Asia* from the *Persians*, and overcame them at Sea with two hundred and fifty Ships only, when they had no less than three hundred and forty; and a little after gained another Victory over their Land Forces at *Eurymedon*, a City of *Pamphylia*.

The *Athenians* at that time waged War with good success, against their Neighbours in Greece, and gave divers overthrows to the *Thassians*, *Thracians* and *Aginetans*. The *Lacedaemonians* also brought the *Hilotes* and *Messenians*, who Rebelled against them, under Subjection again, having sent home the Auxiliary Troops of *Athens*, because of the suspicion they had of them.

3516. 468.

LXXVIII. i. 286.

T. Quinctius General of the *Romans*, obtained a Victory over the *Volsians*, and after the taking of *Antium*, Triumphed. •

Next year upon the Death of *Hieron* in the Isle of *Sicily*, succeeded his Brother *Thrasibulus*, in his Tyranny over *Syracuse*, but being expelled by the *Syracusians*, he went into Banishment to *Locrus*; and from that time forward, the *Syracusians* enjoyed a free State for 40 years together, till *Dionysius* his days.

3519. 465. LXXVIII. iv. 289.

Artabanus the *Hyrceanian* slew *Xerxes*, and Accused his Brother *Darius* of the Parricide before *Artaxerxes*, whom, as we have said, *Xerxes* had made his Copartner in the Empire; *Darius* being condemn'd to die, *Artaxerxes* was wounded by *Artabanus*, but afterwards slain by him, whence he obtain'd the Name of *μακροχαιρ*, or *Long Hands*; and began this year to Reign alone, and Reigned XL years.

To him *Themistocles* fled in his Banishment, who was very kindly received, and rewarded by him. The same *Artaxerxes* was a great favourer of the *Jews*, and in the twentieth year of his Reign, gave *Nehemiah* leave to Rebuild the Walls of *Jerusalem*, when *Cyrus* had only allowed them the favour of Rebuilding the Temple. *Nehemiah* finish'd that work in a very short time, notwithstanding all the opposition made to the contrary by the neighbouring *Samaritans*, *Ammonites* and *Arabians*.

3522. 462. LXXIX. iii. 292.

In the mean while there was a Law made at *Rome*, after several Tumults raised by the People, which was called the *Terentian Law*, concerning the *Quinquéviri* that were to be created with consular power, aswell from among the Commonalty as Nobility.

The year after *Ap. Herdonius* the *Sabine*, with four thousand Exiles and Servants, seized on the Capitol; but soon after by the assistance, above all others of the *Tusculans*, they were driven out. Thenceforward the *Romans* gave many overthrows to the *Sabines* and *Aqui*; and when it hapned so, that
Minucius

Minucius the Consul, through ill management, was Besieged by the *Aqui* in his Camp, *Quinctius Cincinnatus* being called from his Plow, to take upon him the Office of Dictator, he conquered the *Aqui*, and made them Slaves.

The *Athenians* this very time, under the Conduct of *Leocrates*, often beat the *Corinthians* and *Epidaurians*, and forced Garrisons upon the *Agineta* and *Megarensians*, after which, under the leading of *Myronides*, they Routed the *Lacedaemonians*, and from this spark was afterwards that flame of the *Peloponnesian* War kindled.

3530. 454.

LXXXI. iii. 300.

Petavius thinks that *Daniel's* Seventy weeks, ought to take their beginning from this year. See *Lib. 12. de Doc. temp.*

This same year, upon the Abrogating of the *Trentian Law*, concerning the *Quinquenviri*, there were three Embassadors sent into *Greece*, to make an inspection into the Laws of that Country, and especially into those of *Athens*, that they might amend the *Roman Laws* by them. Upon the return of the Embassadors, which was three years after, the *Tribunes* of the People and *Consuls* were laid aside, and the *Decemviri* constituted, to set down the Laws of the Common-wealth, who were the first that reduced the same into ten Tables, which by the addition of two more to them afterwards, made up those Famous twelve Tables, which were the foundation of the whole Body of the *Roman Laws*.

After the Republick had for the space of two years or a little more, been Governed by this sort of Magistracy, it reverted to its Ancient form upon

this occasion. As the *Decemviri* demeaned themselves but indifferently in their charge, and that *Appius Claudius* had made *Virginia* a free Maiden of *Rome*, a Slave, out of the hopes he had to enjoy her, her Father *Virginus* Slew him, made the People Mutiny, and brought things so to bear, that the Office of the *Decemviri* was Abrogated, and Tributes of the People and Consuls were chosen again.

While these things were doing in *Rome*, *Nebem-ab* returning from *Chaldea*, together with *Ezra* the Scribe, Rectified the corrupt manners of the *Jews*, and pressed upon them the observation of the Law of *Moses*.

From this time it was, that the *Jews* began to gather the Books of Scripture together into one Volume, which is the same we have at this day. But seeing that the *Jews* during the *Babylonish* Captivity, had almost forgot the *Hebrew* Tongue, and way of Writing, the Ancient Books were written in *Assyrian* Characters, and what was read in the *Hebrew* Tongue in the Scriptures, was expounded to the People in the *Chaldee*; See *Lud. Capellus* concerning the *Hebrew* letters. But the *Samaritans* when they received *Moses* his Law, before the *Phenician* or Ancient Character was grown quite obsolete, preserved them; from whence it comes to pass, that the *Pentateuch*, which was written in the Ancient Letters, is so handed down to us. There are Relicks of them to this day in Mount *Gerizim*.

In this Age *Herodotus*, whom the *Greeks* call the Father of History, published his Books, when there was already an History of the *Hebrews* for fifteen Ages, beginning only with *Abraham*, without going

ing higher: He seems to have said nothing of the *Hebrews*, because that the Land of *Judea*, at that time, was through the long absence of its Inhabitants, in a mean State, and the *Jewish* affairs were inconsiderable; besides that, it was the business of the *Greeks* to know only those Nations, with whom they had some commerce or other.

Artaxerxes King of *Persia*, being overthrown several times by the *Greeks*, but more particularly by the *Athenians*, under the Conduct of *Cimon*, was forced to make a Dishonourable Peace with them, upon these conditions amongst others; that he should be oblig'd to leave the *Maritime* Cities of *Asia* free; that he should not come nearer to the Sea, than the space of ground that a Horse could run over without stopping; and that he should not be carryed in a Ship, between the *Cyanean* and *Chelidonean* Islands.

While the *Athenians* were overcoming the common Enemy, they procured to themselves the envy of their Neighbours, and especially of the *Lacedaemonians*; from whence breaking out into an open War; the *Lacedaemonians* were often worsted in Battle by *Pericles* and *Tolmides*, the *Athenian* Generals; At last both sides agreed to a Truce of thirty years, which neither kept.

In these times flourished *Democritus*, *Melissus*, *Empedocles*, *Parmenides*, *Zeno* *Eleates*, and *Socrates*, who is to be preferred before all the rest of the *Philosophers*; As also the Orators *Gorgias*, *Prodicus*, *Lysias*, together with the Poets, *Sophocles*, *Aristophanes*, and *Euripides*.

3540. 444.

LXXXIV. i. 310.

This year were the *Tribunes* of the People upon a Tumult of the People, first created with Consular Power; but finding that would not do; about three Months after they put Consuls in their room: Next year, the Quinquennial Censors were first Created; who had full power over the manners of the Citizens, so as to punish and regulate them as they pleased, not long after *Sp. Melius*, in the time of a great Famine at *Rome*, by distributing of Corn to the People, thought to make himself King; but *L. Quinctius* being made Dictator, he was Slain in pursuance to his commands by *C. Servilius Abala*. The Romans in the succeeding years, gained several Victories over the *Vejentians* and *Etrurians*, especially under the leading of *Mamercus Amilius*.

In the mean while there were divers Commotions raised in *Greece*; the *Athenians* under the Command of *Pericles* reduced once, and again the Revolting *Samians* under their Obedience; And seeing according to *Thucydides*, it was not long after, that the first War between the *Corcyraens* and *Corinthians* brake forth, the *Athenians* by the perswasion of the Embassadors of *Corcyra* made an Alliance with them, by whose Aid they became Conquerors. And now the *Lacedaemonians* out of envy to the *Athenians*, having called a Dyer; concluded that the Truce made fourteen years since, was violated by the *Athenians*.

3553. 431.

LXXXVII. ii. 323.

Hence sprung the *Peloponnesian* War, while the Romans being involved in a War with the *Aqui* and *Volsians*, under the Conduct of *A. Posthumus* the Dictator

Ætator triumphed over them. This *Posthumus* put his Son to Death, because he had fought contrary to his Commands. These were the principal causes of the *Peloponnesian War*; because the *Lacedæmonians* envied the power of the *Athenians*, and for that *Pericles*, after he had spent Seven thousand Talents during the time of his Magistracy, refused to give an account thereof; which he hoped to get clear of, when the People were involved in War; neither was he mistaken therein, for two years after he dyed.

In this War which lasted for seven and twenty years, *Themmenes*, *Thrasylulus*, *Demosthenes*, and *Alcibiades*, on the *Athenian* side, performed many brave Exploits; and those that were Famous among the *Lacedæmonians* were *Brasides*, *Myndarus* and *Lysander* Admiral of their Fleet, who took *Athens*, rased the Walls of the City, and committed the Government of it to thirty Tyrants. *Thucydides* has written an accurate History of this War, and he lived in that Age. We shall pass by the circumstances thereof, and briefly touch upon other things, that fell out in the interim of time.

3558. 326. LXXXVIII. iii. 328.

This year, there were again created at Rome, four Military Tribunes, who fought against the *Vejentians* with bad Success. But *Mamercus Æmilinus* being made Dictator, he overcame them together with the *Fidenates*, and took and rased the City *Fidena* it self.

Next year upon the Death of *Artaxerxes*, who Reigned forty years, *Xerxes* Succeeded for two Months, and *Sogdianus* for Seven.

3560.

3560. 424. LXXXIX. ii. 331.

Darius the Bastard Succeeded him, and was the Ninth King of *Persia*, who Reigned nineteen years.

There were two Consuls created at *Rome* next year, according to Ancient custom, who were Succeeded by nine Military Tribunes with the same power, for the space of nine years.

3568. 416. XCI. i. 338.

The *Athenians* undertake the *Sicilian War*, in favour of the Citizens of *Agesta* and the *Leontini*, against those of *Selinus* and *Syracuse*, *Alcibiades*; *Nicias* and *Lamachus*, being constituted Generals of their Forces. *Alcibiades* was presently after recalled, as being accused of an impious fact; because he had taken care to throw down all the carv'd Statues of *Mercury*, the night before his departure; but *Alcibiades* fled to *Lacedaemon*, whom he excited to send Succours to the *Syracusians*, who sent *Gylippus*, by whom at last the *Athenians* received great overthrows.

Alcibiades a little after, got leave to return home from his Banishment, and brought things so to bear, that *Tissaphernes* who was angry with the *Athenians*, was reconciled to them, and that an *Oligarchy* was set up in *Athens*. Wherefore there were four hundred appointed for the Administration of the Government, but they degenerating into Tyrants were removed, and other Magistrates put into their room, to whom the care of the Commonwealth was committed.

3574. 410. XCII. iii. 344.

While the War was carried on in *Sicily*, between the Cities of *Agesta*, *Syracuse*, and others of that Island;

Island; *Hannibal* the Grandson of *Amilcar*, the Son of *Giscon*, was sent thither by the *Carthaginians*, to whom the *Aegeans* fled for Succour.

At length the People of *Rome*, did the year following prevail to get three *Quæstors* of the People made: The *Romans* afterwards overthrew the *Volsians* divers times, and hitherto confined themselves within the bounds of *Italy*. Hence forward also the Military Tribunes managed the Republick for fifteen years.

3579. 405. XCIII. iv. 349.

Many Memorable things hapned this year, when the Siege of *Veij* began, which lasted ten years; And *Dionysius* raised such accusations against the Commanders of the *Syracusians*, that he was at last in conjunction with others chosen General: And when afterwards he commanded the Army alone; he set himself up for a Tyrant, and compelled the *Carthaginians* though often conquerors, to make Peace with him.

Darius the Bastard dies, and was succeeded by *Artaxerxes* his Son, who was called by the *Greeks* *Μένειος*, *Mindful*, and who Reigned forty weeks, being the tenth King of *Persia*.

The following year was the 28th of the *Peloponnesian* War, wherein *Athens* after six Months Siege, was taken by *Lyfander*, as we have said already. The thirty Tyrants set up by him in *Athens*, were after three years expelled by *Thrasybulus*, who restored a Democratical Government there.

3583. 401. XCIV. iv. 353.

The same year that the thirty Tyrants were expelled out of *Athens*, *Cyrus*, to whom his Father *Darius* had given the lesser *Asia*, made War upon his

his Brother *Artaxerxes*, and perish'd therein. There were ten thousand Auxiliary *Greeks* in the Army, who though they had lost their General *Clearchus*, a *Lacedæmonian*, whom the *Persians* slew after Quarter given; yet they returned into *Greece* in spite of the *Persians*, through Nations that hated them even from the *Euphrates* by way of the *Euxine* Sea, which they coasted, under the Conduct first of *Chærisophus* the *Lacedæmonian*, and then of *Xenophon* the Philosopher and incomparable Historian, a Native of *Athens*. *Xenophon* himself writes this History in his Books, entituled *πεί Αραξιδωτος Κύβη*.

The next year was a mournful one, by the Death of the incomparable Philosopher *Socrates*, who was Seventy years old, and by *Anytus* and *Melitus* accused of Irreligion or Prophaneness. From him Philosophers were called *Socratics*, who after had the name of *Academicks*, of whom *Plato* was chief, but by no means to be compared with *Socrates*.

3588. 396.

XCVL i. 358.

M. Furius Camillus being made Dictator, takes *Veis*, while what with *Dionysius*, the *Carthaginians*, and Cities of *Sicily* the War Raged every where in that Island; *Agessilaus* King of *Lacedæmon*, having entred into a Confederacy with *Nepbreus* King of *Egypt*, obtained divers Victories over the *Persians*; but being shortly after recalled, he fought against the *Bæotians* and their Allies, with uncertain Success; and the *Lacedæmonians* could not help being stripped of the Dominion of the Sea, where *Conon* the *Athenian* Admiral of the *Persian* Fleet, gave them several overthrowes.

3591. 393.

XCVI. iv. 361.

There were Consuls chosen this year at *Rome*, as there were also the year following, but from thence forward for five and twenty years, there were Military Tribunes created, or else they had no chief Magistrates at *Rome*.

In the third year after the Creation of Consuls, when the Common-wealth was Governed by six Military Tribunes, the *Cisalpine Gauls* laid Siege to *Clusium*, whose Inhabitants had Recourse to the *Romans* for Succour, of whom they begged three Commanders of the *Fabian* Family; who seeing they could do no good with the *Gauls*, under their Conduct they went towards them in a Suppliant manner in Battle Array. The *Gauls* being moved with their unusual boldness, march'd straight to the City, overcame the *Romans* in a great Battle at *Allia*, and took *Rome* except the Capitol: But while they shewed themselves careless of their Affairs, *Camil- lus* who had before been driven into Banishment, having gathered some disorderly Troops together, did for all that overthrow them, whom he drove out of the *Roman* Territories.

But *M. Manlius*, who for delivering the Capitol, was called *Capitolinus*, being suspected for his Liberality towards those who were in Debt, to have a design that way to assume a Regal Authority, was thrown down headlong over the Rock *Tarpeia*, and so an end made of him.

3606. 377.

C. iv. 377.

When the *Lacedaemonians* endeavoured to oppress the Cities of *Greece*, and possess themselves fraudulently of the *Theban* Tower called *Cadmea*; the *Thebans* shook off their yoke, by the assistance of the

the *Arbenians*, whence arose the *Bæotian War* wherein after various Conflicts and Events of War, the *Lacedæmonians* were reduced to great extremities by the *Bæotian* Generals, and especially by *Polopidas* and *Epaminondas*, and lost the Dominion of *Greece*; whence sprung continual Wars between the *Græcian* Citties.

Artaxerxes King of *Persia*, being about to make War against *Egypt*, exhorted them as well then as afterwards, to a Peace to no purpose; but that expedition into *Egypt* under the Conduct of *Pharnabazus* and *Iphicrates*, thro' the overflowness of the former, came to nothing.

3618. 366.

CIII. iii. 388.

This year dyed *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, and was succeeded by *Ochus* the Eleventh King of *Persia*, whom *Lud. Capellus* thinks in his *Chron. Sacr.* to be *Abasuerus* the Husband of *Esther*. It's certain the two former Syllables of the word *ΑΒΑΣΥΕΡΟΣ* *Abasueros* do not ill agree with the word *ΑΧΩ*. This King according to *Eusebius* his account, Reigned six and twenty years.

3621. 363.

CIV. ii. 391.

In the time when a great Plague raged in *Rome*, *L. Manlius Imperiosus* was made Dictator, according to Ancient Custom, in order to settle the Government. This Man had a Son, whose Name was *Titus Manlius*, whom he had Banished into the Country, and where while he remained, he was informed that his Father was cited into Judgment by *M. Pomponius* Tribune of the People, which made him return to the City, and with his drawn Sword, forced the Tribune to lay aside the Accusation, whereby he gained much of the Peoples love. This same

same year that followed next after the Plague, when a certain Chasm opened it self in the forum, *M. Curtius* threw himself alive into it; after which the *Romans* gained several Victories over the *Gauls*.

In the mean time the power of the *Thebans* was wonderfully augmented in *Greece*, by the valour of *Epaminondas*; but he dying of the wounds he received in the Battle of *Mantineæ*, where he overcame the *Lacedæmonian* and *Arcadian* Armies, that Republick fell with him.

In *Asia*, the Nobles having formed a Conspiracy, Revolted from the King of *Persia*; but being betray'd by *Orontes* Governor of *Myfia*, they were in a short time reduced to their Duty. *Thachos* King of *Egypt*, who paid Tribute to the Great King, Revolted at the same time from him, being Assisted therein by *Agésilæus* King of *Lacedæmonia*, to whom he gave the Command of his Land Army, while *Chabrias* the *Athenian* was Admiral of the Fleet; but *Nectanebos* *Thachos's* Son, having forsaken his Father, fled to *Persia*, and returning with a *Persian* Army into *Egypt*, he Besieged his Father, together with *Agésilæus* in the City of *Memphis*; but *Agésilæus* making a Sally, overthrew the *Persians*; and being soon after about to return into *Greece*, he departed this life, while he was in the Country of *Cyrenaica*.

3625. 359.

CV. ii. 395.

This year dyed *Perdiccas* King of *Macedon*, being slain by the *Illyrians*, and was Succeeded by *Philip* the Son of *Amyntas*, who in a short time won several Victories over the *Athenians*, *Pæonians* and *Illyrians*.

The

The Jewish Affairs in these times were of no great consideration, but the Country seems to have been peaceably cultivated, under the Persian Government; which however did not hinder, but that a great number of the Jews, who before and after the Captivity, had fixed their Habitations in Egypt, were Transplanted by King Ochus into Hyrcania.

3627. 357.

CV. iv. 397.

While divers Wars were waged among the Greeks, all which seem to have turned to the advantage of Philip King of Macedon only; Dionysius Tyrant of Syracuse, was divested of his Government by Dion, during his absence from Syracuse. Two Transport Ships laden with Mercenary Troops, overturned a Government furnished with 400 Ships of War, an Hundred thousand Foot, and Ten thousand Horse.

In the mean time Philip Subdued the three Neighbouring Kings of Thrace, Paonia and Illyria, and in the three hundred fifty sixth year before the Birth of Christ, had born to him by his Wife Olympias his Son Alexander, on the very same day wherein the fam'd Temple of Diana at Ephesus was burnt: Of this Timaeus in his History spake prettily, when he said, 'that it was not to be wondered, that Diana, who 'was desirous to be at the Labour of Olympias, should 'be absent from home, as you have it cited in Cicero de natura Deor. lib. 2. c. 27.

A little after began that called the Sacred War in Greece, which the Thebans and Locrians undertook against the People of Phocis, because these last had possess'd themselves of some part of the Holy Ground, and afterwards by the encouragement of
Philomelus

Philomelus, pillaged the Temple of *Apollo* at *Delphos*. *Philip*, after eight years time, put an end to this War, by destroying the Cities of *Phocis*.

3633. 351. CVIL ii. 403.

Artaxerxes Ochus sent an Army against the *Phenicians* and *Cyprians*, who revolted from him; and subdued the *Cyprians*, by the help of *Idrieus* Prince of *Caria*, *Phocion* of *Athens*, and *Eua-gora*, who held *Cyprus* in his Name; but *Tennes* King of *Sydon*, having received from *Nectanebos* King of *Egypt*, some mercenary *Greeks* to assist him, defended himself for some time: but afterwards, having made a Peace with the King, he was slain; which brought the *Sydonians* to such a desponding condition, that they burnt themselves, and all their Substance, together with their City, all at once. From hence forward the Riches of New *Tyre* seem to have encreased, as being a Place that was very potent in *Alexander's* days, whereas the Affairs of the *Sydonians* were but in a mean condition.

Nectanebos himself was driven out of *Egypt* by *Ochus*, with the assistance more particularly of the *Theban* Army, and forced to fly into *Aethiopia*.

Four Years after, *Dionysius* recovered *Syracuse*, ten years after he had lost it: but the *Syracusians*, some time after, having got of the *Corinthians* *Timoleon* for a General, (who had kill'd his Brother *Timophanes*, for seeking to compass the Supreme Power into his hands,) *Dionysius* was driven out again; who went to *Corinth*, whete, it was said, he turn'd Schoolmaster, to get him a lively-hood. The same *Timoleon* overthrew the *Carthaginians* divers times.

In this tract of time, the *Romans*, under the Conduct of several Dictators and Consuls, (a Catalogue of whom you have in *Respublic's* Tables) won several Victories over the *Gauls*, *Samnites*, and other neighbouring Nations: but they underwent very great danger in that called the *Social War*; where *T. Manlius* struck off his Son's Head, because that being challenged to a single Combat, he overcame his Enemy, when there were strict Orders given that none should stir out of their Ranks. The other Consul *P. Decius Mus* devoted himself to death for the Army; the same being a Ceremony usual to the *Romans* in extreme Danger.

3644. 340. CX. i. 414.
Astaxerxes Ochus was succeeded by *Artaxerxes*, who was the twelfth King of *Persia*, and reigned four years.

At this time flourished *Isocrates*, *Demosthenes* and *Aeschines*, *Athenian* Orators, and the Philosopher *Anaxarchus*. *Epictetus* was born the year before *Ochus* his death.

Philip, after many happy Successes, overcame the *Albanians* and *Beotians* at *Cheronea*; in which Battel, his Son *Alexander*, but then Eighteen years of age, fought valiantly. Then *Philip* was chosen by all *Greece* to be their Captain-General against the *Persians*; but next year he was slain by *Pausanias*, after he had reigned four and twenty years.

3648. 336. CXI. i. 418.
Bagoas, the Eunuch, who slew *Ochus*, and put *Arses* upon the Throne, having laid him aside, and substituted *Darius Codomannus*, *Arfanes's* Son, and Great Grand-son to *Darius the Bastard*, in his

room :

room: yet when he went about to take away *Darius* by Poison, *Darius* forced him to drink the Cup he had made ready for that purpose.

In the mean time, *Alexander*, *Philip's* Son, was chosen General of the *Greeks*, against the *Persians*; and when the *Thebans* revolted from him, he hasted from *Thrace*, where he was then waging War, besieged *Thebes*, took and levelled it with the ground; no Houses being saved but a few, among which were those of *Pindar* and *Epinomidas*. From thence, the following year, he transported the Army into *Asia*, and overturned the *Persian* Empire. We shall pass over most of his Actions unmentioned, as being such as may easily be seen in *Quintus Curtius*.

3641. 332. CXII. L. 422.

Alexander, after he had taken *Tyre*, went to *Jerusalem*, with a design to be revenged on the *Jews*, who refused to send him any Aid while he was engaged in the said Siege: but he was pacified by *Jaddua* the High-priest, (who being dress'd in his Sacerdotal Ornaments, went out to meet him, with all the People clad in White, and commanded Sacrifices to be offered for him) and granted the *Jews* many Privileges. In these times also, *Manasses* the Brother of *Jaddua* raised a Disturbance, who refusing to put off *Samballat's* Daughter, the *Samaritan*, whom he had married contrary to the Law, was forced to flee to *Samaria*. *Samballat* his Father-in-Law, who was much in favour with *Darius*, by whom he was made Governor of that Country, obtained leave of the King for this Man to build a Temple in Mount *Garizin*, like unto that at *Jerusalem*. The same *Samballat*, when he saw how

prosperously things went with *Alexander*, revolted from *Darius*, and sent the other some Auxiliary Troops when he was besieging *Tyre*, whereby he won to himself the Favour of *Alexander*.

From thence *Alexander* went, and in the Battel of *Arbela* gave *Darius* a total Overthrow; who having narrowly escaped being killed among the rest, was said to have been slain afterwards by *Bessus* Governor of *Bactria*. The *Persian* Monarchy ended with this King, after it had lasted for about two hundred years.

Whilst *Alexander* the *Macedonian* subdued the Upper *Asia*, *Alexander* King of *Epirus*, his Uncle, waged War in *Italy*, where at length he died. It's reported, that he comparing the War his Sister's Son was engaged in with his own, should say, *That Alexander had to do with Women, but he with Men.*

In the mean time the *Romans* fought with the *Gauls* and *Samnites* with various success: but at last, after having been beaten in some Battels, they came off Conquerors in the War.

3660. 324.

CXIV. i. 430.

Alexander having almost conquered all *Asia* by Arms, returned to *Babylon*, and died there, after he had reigned twelve years, and seven months, on the 22d. day of *June*. He would appoint no Successor; but his Empire being divided into several Dynasties, was from henceforwards infested with continual Wars. At length, from these Dissentions arose two most potent Kingdoms, viz. that of *Seleucus Nicator* in *Syria*, and of *Ptolemy* the Son of *Lagus* in *Egypt*; from whence sprung the *Seleucian* and *Lagidan* Race of Kings, which are to be had in *Petavius's* Tables.

3661.

3661. 323. CXIV. ii. 431.
Eight thousand mercenary Greeks, that some years before had been disbanded by Alexander, having made choice of Leosthenes the Athenian for their General, now Alexander was dead, recover the Liberty of Greece, overcome Antipater Governor of the Country, and besiege him in Lamias a City of Thessaly, whither he had fled. In this Siege Leosthenes was kill'd with a Stone, and Hiperides made his Funeral Oration; Demosthenes at the same time rejoycing, because of the Money he had received from Harpalus. But being recalled next year, the Macedonians vigorously renew the War against the Gracians, and especially the Athenians; and having overcome them, they put a Garrison into Munichia, and forced Demosthenes to flee from Athens again; who, on the 10th of November, poison'd himself in the Isle of Calauria.

Aristotle is said to have died the same year, aged sixty three. A little after, Demades the Orator, entreating Antipater, in the Name of the Athenians, to withdraw his Garrison from Munichia, was, together with his Son, slain.

3663. 321. CXIV. iv. 433.
While Alexander's Successors contend with one another with various success, the Consuls of Rome, T. Verurinus Calvinus, and S. Posthumius, were overcome at Furca Caudina, and sold for Captives; but next year, the Romans, under the happy Conduct of L. Papirius, served the Samnites the same sauce.

Three years after, Agathocles Son to Carcinus, made a Citizen of Rhegium, to fill up the number, being first taught the Potters Trade by his Father,

did afterwards turn Soldier; and being in time chosen General, made himself at last a Tyrant, and from thenceforwards waged divers Wars in Sicily against the *Athenians* and *Syracusians*, and in Africa against the *Carthaginians*.

About these times, *Demetrius Phalereus* fled from Athens to *Ptolemy King of Egypt*, who made him Keeper of his Library, which was very great. In which Age flourish'd also *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, who should not be confounded with the other. The first *Demagogus* was an *Athenian*; but the other was Son to *Antigonus* who then possess'd himself of Greece, and other Countries. Then also lived *Arcefilaus*, Prince of the Newer Academy, who was descended from *Piranes* a City of *Aolis*. *Epicurus* sprung from the *Gargettian* Tribe of Athens; and *Philemon* and *Menander*, both Comick Poets, were Cotemporary with him. In the mean time the *Romans* waged divers Wars with the *Etrurians*, *Sannites* and *Gauls*.

All things were quiet with the *Jews* at the beginning of the *Seleucian* and *Lagidan* Monarchies, *Seleucus* allowing them the freedom of all the Cities of *Syria*, while *Ptolemy* conferred singular Privileges on them in *Egypt*.

At this time flourished the Philosophers *Crates* and *Theophrastus*.

Agathocles, after he had reigned over the Kingdom of *Syracuse*, and other neighbouring Cities of *Italy* and *Sicily*, for eight and twenty years, and escaped great Calamities, was poison'd by *Archagathus*, who with him slew his own Father *Agathocles*, and the other's Son, who was designed by him for his Successor.

While

While *Alexander's* Followers and their Children contended with one another with various fortune, they sullied the Glory they had gotten before, with innumerable Villainies. The Commonalty of *Rome* being oppress'd with Debt, withdrew into the Place called *Janiculum*; but being pacified by *Q. Hortensius* the Dictator, they returned again.

3599. 285.

CXXIII. IV. 470.

Ptolemy (called by the *Alexandrians*, *Philadelphus*, by way of Antiphrasis) the Son of *Ptolemy Lagus* and *Berenice*, in his Father's life-time began to reign, and reigned Thirty eight Years. In this or the foregoing year there was a Translation made of the Law of *Moses* into the Greek Tongue, by the Septuagint, who were brought together for that end by *Philadelphus*, and perhaps by his Father. Concerning which Translation there are many fabulous things vented, and whereof *Phomphrey Hody* hath written learnedly, in his *Dissertation, cont. Hist. Aristeu de LXX. Int.*

As soon as *Philadelphus* came to the Kingdom, and that his Father was dead, *Demetrius Phalerens* began to decline in Favour; and at last was banished, in the second year of *Philadelphus*, wherein *Lagides* died with the biting of an Asp. He had offended *Philadelphus*, because he had put *Lagides* in the head, to leave some one of the Sons of *Eurydice*, his other Wife's, his Successor, and not *Philadelphus* the Son of *Berenice*; and therefore it does not seem that this Person mould correct the Translation of the Septuagint, as some would have it, which is far enough from the *Arick* Dialect.

We do not mention in this place the Wars and

Dissen-

Dissentions of *Alexander's* Successors, no, nor their Names: but we think it next to Impiety to pass over *Pyrrhus* King of *Epirus*.

3703. 281. CXXIV. iv. 473.

When the *Tarentines* had first pillaged the *Romans* Ships, and evil intreated the Embassadors that had been sent to them to complain of the Wrong, they made War upon them; wherein they were at first overthrown in a great Battel, by the *Romans*.

But next year, *Pyrrhus* being invited by them into *Italy*, overcame the *Romans*, who were frightened chiefly at the unusual sight of his Elephants; and when *C. Fabricius* was sent to him about the Redemption of Prisoners, he dismiss'd them all without any Ransom.

Then he sent *Cynea* for his Embassador to *Rome*, about concluding a Peace. But *Appius Cecus* opposed it; and so there was another Battel fought between them with doubtful success, but was attended with that consequence that *Pyrrhus* was forced to leave *Italy*. Then he transported his Army into *Sicily*, where he first fought successfully against the *Carthaginians*: but when, in a short time, his Affairs began to decline in that Island, he returned on a sudden into *Italy*, but he was overcome by the *Romans*, despoiled of his Camp, and forced to forsake *Italy*, having left a Garrison in the Tower of *Tarentum*.

He spent six years in these Expeditions to little purpose. After his return into *Epirus*, he began to ravage *Macedon*, and by little and little, after he had won a Victory over *Antigonus*, seized upon it all. The second year after this, *Cleonymus* the *Lacedaemonian* invited him into *Laconia*, to assist him to dispossess

dispossess his Brother *Arius* of the Kingdom. He came, and had almost possess'd himself of *Sparta*: but being at length beaten from thence, he laid Siege to *Argos*; and being upon entring into the City it self, he was kill'd by a Woman that let a Tile fall upon his Head.

While *Pyrhus* was in *Italy*, the *Gauls*, under the Conduct of *Brennus*, wasted *Macedon*, and other Parts of *Greece*: but when they went about to take *Delphos*, they were said to have been driven from thence by an Earthquake, Thunderbolts, and portentous Signs. *Brennus* soon after dying of his Wounds, they invaded *Thrace*, under the Command of *Comontorius*, and exacted Tribute of the *Byzantians*.

3715. 269.

CXXVII. iv. 485.

Hiero of *Syracuse*, being seven years before chosen General, by the Soldiers, was this year saluted King of *Syracuse*.

The *Romans* in the mean time wage various Wars with the *Tarentines*, *Samnites*, *Bruttians*, *Umbrians*, *Picentians*, and *Salentines*, wherein they always came off Conquerors. The *Carthaginians* fearing so much fortune, gave the *Tarentines* some assistance, and so they broke the League which they had hitherto observed with the *Romans*. Seeing therefore that in the fourth year after *Hiero* took upon him the Dominion of *Syracuse*, the *Mamertines*, who had possessed themselves of *Messena*, were molested by him and the *Carthaginians*, and for that reason sought assistance from the *Romans*, the first Punick War began.

3720. 264.

CXXIX. i. 490.

Appius Claudius Caudex the Consul transported
an

an Army into *Sicily*, and so worsted *Hiero*, that he was necessitated to leave the *Mamertines*, and to retreat to *Syracuse*.

Because we have made mention of this War, we will briefly recount the chief Events thereof, without the interfering of other things: Wherefore next year, *Man. Valerius Maximus* and *Man. Ottacilius* being Consuls, they sailed into *Sicily*, as the Consuls of the succeeding years did, who won divers Victories over the *Carthaginians* and *Sicilians*. The *Romans*, who knew nothing hitherto of Maritime Affairs, did, in the fourth year of the War, set out a Fleet; and the year following, under the auspicious Conduct of *C. Duilius* the Consul, overcame the *Carthaginians* in a Sea-Fight, though they were very skilful in Maritime Affairs, as they did often also in the succeeding years, tho' they underwent divers Shipwracks.

In the ninth year of the War, after the *Carthaginians* had to no purpose opposed their Fleet of Three hundred and fifty Ships, against that of the *Romans*, consisting of Three hundred and thirty, which was Commanded by *M. Atilius Regulus*, they could not hinder the *Roman Army* to make now their first Descent into *Africa*. *Regulus*, in the beginning, performed many things very successfully; but next year he was overcome and taken by *Xanthippus* the *Lacedaemonian*. This Man's Fortitude is very admirable, who when he was taken and sent to *Rome* by the *Carthaginians*, to treat about the Redemption of Prisoners, but supposing at the same time that the thing was a Dishonour to the Commonwealth, he dissuaded the Senate from it, and returned into *Africa*; where, if we believe
Appian,

Appian, he was cruelly put to death by the *Carthaginians*, in a Cave full of Iron Spikes: But *Jac. Palmerius* upon *Appian* shews that this sort of Death is fabulous.

After this, the *Romans* being worsted in divers Naval Fights, and lessened by Shipwracks, were for some years compelled to yield the Dominion of the Seas to the *Carthaginians*: but in the three and twentieth year of the War, having repaired their Fleet, they beat the *Carthaginians* near *Agates*, an Island on the *African Coast*, under the Conduct of *Q. Lutatius* the Consul; and next year, which was the twenty fourth, they granted Peace to the *Carthaginians*, upon hard Conditions.

In the beginning of this War, *Eumenes*, after *Phileterus*, held the Principality of *Pergamus* in *Asia*; and *Nicomedes* King of *Bithynia* gave the Name of *Nicomedia* to the enlarged City of *Astacus*.

The Republick of *Achaia* began to flourish about the middle of this War: About thirty years before, divers Cities of *Achaia* entring into a Confederacy, gave beginning thereunto, and entrusted the same to be administred by two *Prætors*, that were chosen soon after. But afterwards the Supreme Power was devolved upon one; and the first that exercised that Charge alone, was *M. Cynosus*, who after four years time was succeeded by *Aratus* of *Sicyone*, who though but twenty years of age, brought his Country to enter into a Confederation with the other Cities of *Achaia*.

Between the first and second Punick War, Learning began to be cultivated at *Rome*. *Livius Andronicus* was the first that wrote Fables; who for his Contemporaries had *Ennius*, *Pacuvius*, *Nævius*,

vius, and other Poets given to promote the Art in their Mother-Tongue.

3749. 235.

CXXXVI. ii. §19.

The *Romans* quickly appeased the Tumults that arose both in *Africa* and *Sardinia*; and having made Peace every where, did now the first time shut the Temple of *Janus*, after the days of *Numa*; afterwards they won divers Victories of the *Gauls*, *Ligurians*, and *Sardinians*. At the same time, *Tenta* Queen of the *Illyrians* permitted her Subjects to pirate by Sea, and pillage the Coasts of *Italy*. The *Romans* sent *C.* and *L. Coruncanius* to make complaint hereof unto her; of whom *Lucius* speaking bolder than the other, was, contrary to the Law of Nations, slain. But next year the Queen was overcome, and forced to pay Tribute: And a little after, the *Romans*, having sent Embassadors to the *Achaians*, *Aetolians*, *Athenians* and *Corinthians*, began now the first time to intermeddle with the Affairs of *Greece*. But almost all the *Greeks* having entred into a stricter Alliance, made *Antigonus*, the Tutor of *Philip* King of *Macedon*, their General.

3764. 220.

CXL. i. §34.

The *Carthaginians* in this and the preceding Age possess'd themselves of the greatest part of *Spain*. *Asdrubal* was Governor there for the space of eight years, who both held and enlarged that Province more by Gentleness than Arms. But his Successor *Hannibal*, a Man intent upon War, and new Undertakings, broke the Peace, with laying Siege to *Saguntum*, a City in Confederacy with the *Romans*; which, without any regard had to the *Roman* Embassy, after seven months, he took. The same
Embassa-

Embassadors insisted at *Carthage*, That *Hannibal* should be given up to them: But their Demands were rejected.

3766. 218.

CXL. iii. §36.

Hence sprang the Second *Carthaginian* War, which commenced twenty four years after the First. When *Rome* was reduced almost to the last extremity in it by *Hannibal*, she was delivered by *Scipio*, who for that reason was surnam'd *The African*. This War continued for the space of seventeen years, whereof you have a compendious and elegant Description in *Florus*.

We shall now return to the *Jewish* Nation, of whom we have almost said nothing since the time of *Alexander*: These People were infested by the Kings of *Syria* and *Egypt* divers ways; and 'tis said, that *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, being overcome by *Ptolemy Philopater* King of *Egypt*, attempted to enter into the Temple of *Jerusalem*, but was kept out from thence by a Miracle; and that *Philopater*, going about to force the *Jews*, who lived in *Egypt*, to abjure their Religion, was also warned from Heaven to desist.

The Empire of *Parthia* is said, a little before this, to have taken its Original in *Asia*, the first King whereof was *Arsaces*, from whom the succeeding Kings were called *Arsacidae*. At the same time also, several of the Eastern Nations strove who should soonest shake off the *Macedonian* Yoke: But others there are who would have these things to have come to pass in the time of the first *Punick* War.

Philip King of *Macedon*, in the heat of the Second *Carthaginian* War, made a League with *Hannibal*; and

and falling into *Peloponnesus*, cut off *Aratus* by Poison.

At the same time, *Lavinus* the Prætor, in conjunction with the *Ætolians*, and *Antalus* King of *Pergamus*, began to infest *Greece*. The *Achaians*, and other Nations of that Country, had recourse to *Philip* for Aid to withstand them, who was already angry with the *Romans*, because the said Prætor had fought against him for the *Apollinians*; and not only so, but after having burnt his Fleet, forced him to march back into *Macedon*. And these were the Adventures that gave a beginning to the *Macedonian War*.

3772. 212.

CXLII. i. 342.

The *Scipio's* at this very time were successful in *Spain* against the *Carthaginians*; but they were both of them, three years after, together with their Army, slain by *Asdrubal*.

Marcellus also carry'd on the War with good success in the Isle of *Sicily*; and at last, after three years Siege, took the City of *Syracuse*. *Archimedes* alone, by the help of some new-invented Engines, continued to resist, and was, against *Marcellus's* will, slain by a fool-hardy Soldier.

Hannibal's Successes began to decline in *Italy*, while he endeavoured, but to no purpose, by the Siege of *Capua*, to expell the *Romans*, and attempted *Rome* her self in vain, though he slew *Marcellus*, after two Battels fought with uncertain victory; especially after his Brother *Asdrubal*, who was come into *Italy* to join him with his Forces, had been slain by *Cl. Nero*, and *Lucius Sallinator*, both Consuls.

But in *Spain*, *P. Scipio* took *New Carthage* in one Day,

Day, overthrew the *Carthaginian* Army; and passing over into *Africa*, made a League with *Syphax* and *Massinissa*, Kings of *Numidia*: And returning afterwards from thence into *Rome*, he made all necessary Preparation to go back again into *Africa*, and settled the Affairs both of *Sicily* and *Spain*, that were out of order.

3778. 206. CXLIII. iii. 548.

While *Scipio* was thus engaged, *Philopœmenes*, Prætor of *Achaia*, performed a great many other notable feats, as well as overcame *Mechanidas* Tyrant of *Lacedæmonia*, whom *Nabis* succeeded.

The *Romans* sent Embassadors next year to King *Attalus*, to bring the Image of *Idæa* the Mother of the Gods to *Rome*: but as in pursuance to the Answer of the Oracle, the best Man of the whole City was to receive her; young *P. Scipio* *Asiaticus* was the Person adjudged worthy of that Title. And hence it was that those Plays called *Megalæsia*, were instituted in honour of the said Goddess.

Syphax, upon his marrying of *Sophonisba*, *Asdrubal's* Daughter, having fallen off from the *Romans*, and closed in with the Interests of the *Carthaginians*, was overcome and taken Prisoner by *Scipio* and *Massinissa*: And when the *Carthaginians* had endeavoured, to no purpose, to induce the *Romans* to make a Peace, they recalled *Hannibal* out of *Italy*; who, fore against his will, passed over into *Africa*, where he was overcome by *Scipio* in battel, who imposed Conditions of Peace upon the *Carthaginians*, and sent their Embassadors to *Rome*; whither himself afterwards returned in triumph.

The

The Conquest of **CARTHAGE**,The IXth EPOCH.

From the Conquest of Carthage, to the Birth of our Saviour Jesus Christ, were Two Hundred and Two Years; which comprehends

The IXth PERIOD.

<i>The Year of the World,</i>	<i>The Year be- fore Christ,</i>	<i>Olymp.</i>	<i>From the Build- ing of the City,</i>
3783.	201.	CXLIV. IV.	553.

UPON the terminating of the *Carthaginian War*, that called the *Macedonian* grew hot between the *Romans* and King *Philip*; which was also made an end of by them, by the frequent Overthrows given King *Philip*, within the term of five years.

3789. 195. CXLVI. II. 559.

Hannibal, impatient of Rest, endeavoured still to excite his Countrymen to make War upon the *Romans*; but he was constrained, for fear of the latter, to flee into *Asia*, to *Antiochus the Great*, who was preparing to invade the *Romans*. This King did indeed suddenly enter *Greece*, but was quickly overthrown in a great Battel by *M. Aelius Glabrio*, and so forced to leave that Country. But this was not all; for in the sixth year after the first Preparations for War, he was overcome in *Asia* it self, by *L. Scipio*, who, for that reason, had the Sirname of *Asiaticus* given him, and obliged to purchase a Peace, by quitting all claim to the Countries on this side Mount *Taurus*.

Two

Two years after, *P. Scipio Africanus*, and *Lucius Asiaticus*, were both adjudged Guilty; the former for taking Money of *Antiochus*, to clap up a Peace; and the other, for misapplying the Treasure of the State.

The Romans, in these times, having subdued the *Aetolians*, and so become Arbitrators of the Affairs of all Greece, received Embassies from all Parts bringing Complaints against *Philip*, who by his Son *Demetrius*, whom he deputed for that purpose, cleared himself before the Senate.

In this and the following year died three of the most famous Men of that Age, viz. *Scipio Africanus*, at *Liternum*, whither he had voluntarily gone into Banishment; *Philopomenus*, Prætor of *Achaia*, at *Messena*, by whose Citizens he was slain; and *Hannibal*, in *Bithynia* with King *Prusias*, where, lest he should be given up by him to the Romans, he ended his days with Poison. *Philopomenus* was succeeded by *Lycortas* in the Prætorship of *Achaia*: But this Republick could not continue long, for the Romans its Enemies.

3804. 180.

CL. i. 574.

Philip King of *Macedon* had two Sons, whereof one was a great Enemy, and the other a Friend to the Romans. Now the former, whose Name was *Perseus*, being afraid lest *Demetrius*, the younger, (of whom before) relying upon the Friendship of the Romans, should after their Father's death, contend with him for the Kingdom, he brought such false Accusations against him to his Father, that he commanded him first to be poison'd, and when he was half dead, to be strangled. But *Philip*, not long after, coming to know the Innocency of

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Demetrius, died of grief about three years after, and was succeeded by *Perseus* in his Dominions.

3817. 167.

CLIII. ii. 587.

This Prince spent the first five years of his Reign in making Preparations of War against the *Romans*, though he could scarce bear the shock of their Power for the space of four. *L. Aemilius Paulus* triumphed for subduing of him, and reduced the Kingdom of *Macedon* into the form of a *Roman* Province, thereby putting an end thereto, after the same had stood for Seven hundred Years.

Two years after *Perseus* had begun his Reign over *Macedon*, *Antiochus Epiphanes* succeeded *Selucia* in the Kingdom of *Syria*. Of this Prince it was, that *Jason*, having ejected his Brother *Onias*, obtained the High-Priesthood, and received him at his entry into *Jerusalem* in great state. He sent the said Prince, then fitting out a Fleet in *Phenicia*, Money, by his Brother *Menelaus*, who gave him the same in his own Name; and with the addition of three hundred Talents more, procured the High-Priesthood for himself: But failing again in the Payment of the promised Money, his Brother *Lyfimachus* was substituted in his room. Hence arose great Contention between these High-Priests. *Antiochus* being afraid lest the *Jews* would revolt from him when he had failed, as he had endeavoured, to invade *Egypt*, went back to *Jerusalem*, took away the Vessels out of the Temple, and committed many other Outrages there. Soon after, he endeavoured, by exquisite Torments, to bring the *Jews* to abjure their Religion; many of whom he forced to it, though he was not able, by the cruellest kinds of Death he could think of, to frighten others to it, among

among which number were *Eleazar* and his seven Brethren, of whom read, 1 *Macc.* vi. & vii. 3816. 168. CLIII. i. 386.

Matthathias, one of the Lineage of *Aaron*, fled to the Mountains of *Judah*, and invited those Jews who were zealous for their Old Religion to come and join him: but he dying the following year, left *Judas Maccabaeus* his Son to succeed him, who performed many famous Exploits against *Antiochus* his Captains. Now the reason why *Matthathias*'s Sons were called *Maccabees*, was because these letters מַכְבִּי *Machbi*, were on their Ensigns, which are the initial letters of these four words מִי כִמּוֹד בְּאֵלֵינוּ יְיָ, *Who, among the gods, is like unto thee, O Lord?* They were also called *Hasmonei*, from the Chaldee word חַסְמוֹנִי, which signifies *Princes*.

3819. 165.

CLIII. iv. 389.

Judas, after he had won many Victories over *Antiochus*'s Generals, purged the Temple that had been polluted, and consecrated the same by a new Dedication, on the 25th Day of the Month *Cassiu*, that is, *November* the 23d. Hence it was that the Feast called *Esanopus*, or, *The Dedication of the Temple*, was celebrated every year.

Next year, *Antiochus* being dead, *Judas* began to take upon him the Office of High-Priest, though he could not yet take the City of *David*, where *Antiochus Epiphanes* had planted a Garrison. While he laid Siege to it, *Antiochus Epiphanes*, the Son of *Epiphanes*, came with an Army to *Jerusalem*, and for some time sat down before it; but having afterwards patcht up a Peace, he entred the City, and took and demolish'd the Walls thereof.

little after this, *Demetrius Soter*, this Prince's Uncle, who had been long kept for an Hostage at *Rome*, privately left the City, went into *Syria*, and having recovered his Father's Kingdom, slew *Antiochus*, and *Lysias* his chief General; and then growing angry with the *Jews*, he was soon after, by the artifice of *Alcimus*, who lay upon the catch for the High-Priesthood, brought to make a League with them. But the Peace was of no long duration; for next year a War broke out between them, and *Judas Maccabeus* fought *Bacchides*, *Demetrius's* General, and slew him.

Now it was, that *Eumenes* and *Attalus*, Kings of *Pergamus*, lived, as also *Hipparchus* a famous Astronomer among the *Greeks*; not to forget *Pacuvius* of *Brundisium*, a Tragedy-Writer among the *Romans*.

3835. 149.

CLVII. iv. 605.

The *Carthaginians* molesting *Masinissa* King of *Numidia*, who was Confederate with the *Romans*, and building Ships contrary to the Articles of the last Peace, gave a beginning to the Third Punick War, which was carry'd on by Sea and Land by both Consuls, and within four years finally terminated with the Destruction of *Carthage* by *Scipio Aemilianus*.

Much about the same times began the *Achaian* War, occasioned by the *Achaians* driving out the *Roman* Legates from thence; as also the War in *Spain*, against *Viriatius*, who invaded *Lusitania*.

3839. 145.

CLVIII. iv. 609.

The *Jews*, under the Conduct of *Jonathan* the Brother of *Judas*, did well enough, neither were the Kings of *Syria* at Enmity with them; and *Jonathan*

nathan brought things so well to bear, that he made a League with the *Romans* and *Lacedemonians*; which last he accosted in a very honourable manner, as if they had been originally descended from the same Stock as the *Jews*; *1 Macch. xii.* He was succeeded in the Office of High-Priest by his Brother *Simon*, three years after the fore-mention'd League.

3851. 139. CLXI. iv. 621.

The *Achaian* War was terminated within a year after the first commencement of it; and the City of *Corinth* being burnt by *L. Mummius*, *Achaia* was reduced into the form of a Province: which is so much the more to be wonder'd at, that the *Jews* should a little before make an Alliance with the *Lacedemonians* who were in Confederacy with the *Achaians*. But in *Spain* things were carry'd on with various successes, until now that *Scipio Aemilianus*, after a long Siege, destroyed *Numantia*.

Simon, two years before this, being treacherously slain by *Ptolemy* his Son-in-Law, he was succeeded by *John Hyrcanus*, his Son, who was at first in amity with *Antiochus Sidetes*, but afterwards becoming his Enemy, laid some of his Cities waste, and among others *Sicima* and *Garizim*, where the Temple that had been built above two hundred years before, was utterly destroyed: Then he subdued the *Edomites*, and forced them to be Circumcised, because they were the Posterity of *Abraham*.

The very same year that *Numantia* was taken, died *Attalus*, and left the *Romans* his Heir; and the now bringing of rich Hangings, Paintings, Pictures, Precious Moveables, &c. out of *Asia* into *Italy*, began to infect the *Romans* with Luxury, and de-

bauch, their Manners. That year also, *Tiberius Gracchus*, Tribune of the People, raising a Sedition in the City, was slain.

It was not long after, that the Romans began to lead Colonies into *Gallia Transalpana*, after they had subdued the Inhabitants of the Province of *Narbonne*; whilst all things in *Asia* were turned topsie-turvy by base Murders, among the Kings of *Syria*, *Demetrius* was killed by his Wife *Cleopatra*, for *Rhodogunes's* sake. She also did the same by his Son *Seleucus*, who had assum'd the Kingly Power without her Authority. *Antiochus Grypus* reigned in his stead, who made his Mother *Cleopatra*, that would have given him Poison, drink it her self. After which, he waged War with his Brother *Antiochus Cyzicenus* for a long time, with various success.

3873.

III.

CLXVII, ii. 643.

This year began the *Jugurthine War*, the History whereof is written by *Salust*. King *Jugurtha* corrupted some of the Roman Commanders with Money, and received great Overthrows from others of them; till at length, after the Revolution of eight years, he was led in triumph by *C. Marius* then Consul.

At that time it was, that *Aristobulus*, upon the Death of *Hyrcaus*, succeeded as High-Priest, and reigned one year, leaving the Kingdom to *Alexander James*, his Brother, who was greatly distressed by *Ptolemy Lathurus* King of *Egypt*.

Marius overcame the *Tentons* and *Ambrones*, at a Place called *Aque Sextie*; and from henceforward the Romans began to oppress the Gauls.

3830. 94. ELXXI. iii. 660.

Ariobarzanes being by *Mithridates* expelled the Kingdom of *Cappadocia*, was restored by *L. Sulla*, Proprætor of *Cilicia*; and this gave a beginning to the *Mithridatick War*, which kept the Roman Armies in play for forty years together. A little after, *Nicomedes* King of *Bithynia*, being expelled by the same *Mithridates*, was reinstated by *Sulla*. But *Mithridates*, the very next year after the Restoration of *Nicomedes*, having levied a greater Army, seized on and wasted *Phrygia*, took care to put to death all the Citizens of *Rome* that were in *Asia*, and that in one day, and invaded *Macedon*, *Thrace*, and *Greece*.

Sulla was at that time engaged in the *Italian War*, and gave the *Sannites* a great overthrow. *Marius*, in the mean time, by the assistance of *C. Sulpicius* Tribune of the People, endeavoured to deprive him of his Command: But *Sulla* returning out of *Campania* to *Rome*, slew *Sulpicius*, and put *Marius* to flight. *Italy* was again much afflicted the following year, with the Armies commanded by *Marius*, *Cinna*, *Carbo*, and *Sertorius*, while *Sulla* won many Battels from *Mithridates*, and wasted his Army. *Marius* dying of Sickness, *Cinna* being then Consul, *L. Flaccus* succeeded *Sulla* in the Command: but his own Lieutenant *Fimbria* killed *Flaccus*; who being afterwards forsaken by the Army that went over to *Sulla*, slew himself. Nay, *Cinna* was also slain by the very Army he got ready to march against *Sulla*, leaving the Consulship to *Carbo* alone, who refused to accept of the Terms of Peace offered him by *Sulla*. This Man therefore marched out of *Greece*, at the Head of Thirty thousand

land Men, and with them overthrew a much more numerous Army of *Cn. Norbanus Flaccus* the Consul, in Battel. At the same time, *Q. Sertorius*, who had an Army in *Italy*, despairing of any good Success, went into the farther Province of *Spain*, which fell unto his lot to govern: But *Cneius Pompeius*, who afterwards conquered him, joined *Sulla* with three Volonian Legions, being then but Three and twenty Years old. *Sulla*, next year, overthrew *C. Marius*, the other's Son, in battel, at *Præneste*; and then possessing himself of the City, confiscated the Estates of his Enemies. He also fought with and overcame the Prætor *Damasippus*, *Marius*, *Carrinates*, and the *Samnite* Troops, before the Gate called *Collina*. He was afterwards made Dictator; which Office, after three years space, he laid down of himself.

3906. 78. CLXXV. iii. 676. d. 17
Hyrcanus, upon the death of King *Alexander*, his Father, succeeded him in the Kingdom of *Judæa*, and reigned eleven years. In the mean time, *Sertorius* in *Spain*, being one while beaten, another while Victor, worsted the *Roman* Armies commanded by *Metellus* and *Pompey*, in divers Battels; till that after five years, both himself, and *Perpenna* his Lieutenant, were slain by the Treachery of their own Men, whereby *Pompey* had the opportunity of recovering *Spain*.

At that time, *Servilius* conquered the *Isaurians*, and took their Cities in *Cilicia*; from whence having got the Sirname of *Isauricus*, conquered the Pirates, and reduced *Cilicia* and *Crete* into the form of a Province, he triumphed. *L. Lucullus* engaged in the *Mithridatick* War, and won many Victories over that

that King. That War called the *Servile* one, breaking forth, under the Conduct of *Spartacus*, it was with difficulty put an end to in three years space, by *M. Crassus* the Prætor, and *Cn. Pompeius*.

Cicero was then Quæstor in *Sicily*, and began to be famous for his Eloquence. *Varro* also, with *Lucratius*, *Catulus*, and other learned Men, lived in those days.

3917. 67.

CLXXVIII. ii. 687.

Servilius having not perfectly destroyed the *Cilician* Pirates, and others, who having repaired their Shipping, infested the Seas every where, *Pompey* was entrusted with an extraordinary Commission to clear the Seas from those Robbers; which he perform'd with that celerity, that he either took them all, or having burnt their Ships, rendred them incapable of more mischief, in the space of forty days. The same *Pompey* being next year sent against *Mithridates*, did at length put a final period to that War, and so had the honour of Triumphant: He performed also many famous Exploits almost throughout all *Asia*.

Then *Hyrcaus*, King and High-Priest of the *Jews*, was put out of the Pontificate, by his Brother *Aristobulus*, who exercised that Charge for the space of three years; but being taken Prisoner by *Pompey*, when he conquered *Jerusalem*, he was, together with his Children, sent to *Rome*, and *Hyrcaus* restored again to his former Office.

The same year, *Cicero* being Consul, delivered the Commonwealth of *Rome* from a most dangerous Conspiracy: *Cataline*, who was the Chief of it, being overcome and slain by *Petrcius*, Lieutenant to *Anthony* the other Consul.

3924. 60. *CLXXX. i. 694.*
Pompey, Crassus and *Caesar* having contracted a strict Friendship one with another, formed a Design of oppressing the Commonwealth, now distracted with divers Factions. *Caesar* obtained *Gaul* for his Province, and held the same for ten years: *Syria* fell to *Crassus* his lot; from whence marching against the *Parthians*, he was, together with his Son *P. Crassus*, and the whole Army, hemmed in by their Horse, and slain: The two Provinces of *Spain* came to *Pompey's* share. In the mean time, *Cicero* was sent to, and recalled from Banishment. *Hyrcanus*, in *Judea*, being driven out of *Jerusalem* by *Alexander* the Son of *Aristobulus*, was restored by *Gabinus*. This same *Gabinus*, that he might lessen the Authority of the Grand Synedrion or Council at *Jerusalem*, erected four more like thereunto, viz. at *Gadara*, *Amathus*, *Fericho*, and *Saphoris*.

While *Caesar* was getting several Victories over the *Gauls* and *Germans*, *Pompey* dedicated his Theatre, and gave Plays wherein ten Lions and eighteen Elephants were slain: But *Crassus*, as was said before, warring rashly against the *Parthians*, perished in the said Expedition.

3933. 51. *CLXXXII. ii. 703.*
Cicero, this year, got a Decree of the Senate, to make him Proconsul in *Cilicia*; and after having overcome some bands of Robbers in Mount *Amanus*, and taken some Castles, was saluted by the Army with the Title of *Imperator*. *Cassius* also, at the same time, valiantly defended *Syria* against the Irruption of the *Parthians*; so that they were forced to be gone, *re infectâ*.

Next

Next year, after the Senate had in vain required *Cæsar* to dismiss his Army, broke out the Civil War between him and *Pompey*; wherein first *Cæsar* entering *Italy* with his Army, drove the Senate and *Pompey* from thence: Then *Pompey's* Troops in *Spain* submitted to him; and after that, returning victorious to *Rome*, he entred upon the Consulship, and having transported his Army over into *Epirus*, he overcame *Pompey* himself; who flying into *Egypt*, was slain by *Ptolemy*. *Cæsar* pursuing *Pompey* thither, was very like to have been cut off by the King of *Egypt*: yet he overcame the *Alexandrians*, and entred upon the Office of Perpetual Dictator: He conquer'd *Scipio*, *Pompey's* Son-in-Law, in *Africa*, the following year; and at last, in the fifth year from the first breaking out of the Civil War, beat *Pompey's* Sons in *Spain*: by which last Victory he got the Sovereign Power entirely into his hands.

Then he bethought himself of regulating the Course of the Year; and seeing the preceding one, which was called the Year of Confusion, by his Command, consisted of 445 Days; this, which was the 45th. before the Birth of our Saviour, was the First *Julian Year*, the same being made up of 365 Days, and 6 Hours; which being set together, make One Day in every Fourth Year, the same being called the *Bissextile* or Leap-Year. See *Per. Rationar. p. 2. l. i. c. i.*

He was slain in the fourth year of his Dictatorship, and the sixth after the commencement of the Civil War, on the First of *March*, in the Senate-House.

There

There was one *Antipater*, an *Edomite* by Nation, who being advanced by the favour of *Hyrannus* to the highest Employments at the Court of *Jerusalem*, proved very serviceable to *Cesar*, in the Expedition he made to *Alexandria*, and therefore was made by him Governor of *Judah*. This Man was *Herod the Great's* Father, who for all that, upon the death of *Cesar*, assisted *Cassius*; and when he was overcome, joined in with the Interests of *M. Antony*, as we shall see by and by, and made way for himself to obtain the Throne, by his marrying, some time after, *Marianne*, *Hyrannus's* Grand-daughter.

We are to observe, in the first place, that *Brutus* and *Cassius*, who were Heads of the Conspiracy for cutting off of *Julius Cesar*, were in some time overcome by *C. Octavius Cesar*, and *M. Antony*, after they had caused great Disturbances in the Empire, which would be too tedious for me to particularize: what was most remarkable, were the Proscriptions they made, wherein perished a great many of the best and most accomplish'd Men, of which number was *Cicero*. *M. Lepidus*, as *Triumvir*, had a hand in these mischiefs, with *Antony* and *Cesar*; and then dying, left the Supreme Power in their hands: but they almost ever after were at perpetual enmity one with another, until at last they brake out into a Civil War.

Sextus Pompeius, who was the only surviving Son of *Pompey the Great*, was then in possession of *Sicily*, and had a strong Naval Force: but being at length conquered by *Octavius Cesar*, he was by *Antony's* Command cut off, as he was going to him for succour.

3945. 39.

CLXXXV. ii. 719.

The *Parthians*, while these things were in agitation, brake into *Syria*; and having seized on *Jerusalem*, they, at the Instigation of *Antigonus*, the Son of *Aristobulus*, cut off the Ears of *Hyrcanus*, divested him of the Pontificate, and made *Antigonus* High-Priest in his room. *Herod*, who took *Hyrcanus's* part, fled to *Antony* and *Cesar*, at *Rome*, of whom he obtained the Kingdom of *Judea*, according to a Decree of the Senate, beyond his own expectation: From thence going into *Judea*, and being assisted by *C. Sosius*, he took *Jerusalem*, in the fourth year of his Reign. Having made *Antigonus* a Prisoner, he crucified him; and thus having put an end to the Dominion of the *Hasmonean* Family, that had continued One hundred twenty six years, he advanced one *Ananelus*, who was fetch'd from *Babylon*, and made him High-Priest: but he discharged him afterwards, and put in *Aristobulus* the Brother of *Marianne*, his Wife, whom, soon after, because he found him Popular, he caused to be strangled, as he was swimming: He also commanded his Wife *Marianne* to be beheaded, some years after, because she continually upbraided him with that Murther.

3953. 13.

CLXXXVI. ii. 723.

This year was the *Actian* War, waged by *Augustus Caesar* against *Antony* and *Cleopatra*; wherein the former prevailed, and took *Egypt*, while the other two laid violent hands upon themselves. *Cesar* triumphed the third year after, and it was not long before he obtained the Name of *Augustus*.

The

The Actions performed by him we shall pass over, as having been set forth by divers Persons, and only say, That after such bloody Beginnings, when once he got the Supreme Power into his own hands entirely, he proved to be an excellent Prince, and govern'd the Commonwealth with great Clemency; the most notable Examples whereof you have in *Seneca, de Clementia*. He was also a favourer of Learning, whereby it came to pass that many excellent Men flourish'd in all sorts of good Literature, in his time; the chief of whom, whose Writings have reach'd our hands, were *Livy, Scævo, Vitruvius, Virgil, Horace, Tibullus, Propertius, Ovid, &c.*

He had no Male Children, but only one Daughter named *Julia*, whom at first he married to *Marcellus*, his Sister's Son, that died young; and afterwards to *M. Vipsanius Agrippa*, who, together with *Mæcenas*, was his intimate Friend. From this last Marriage came *Caius*, and *Lucius Cæsares*, who being Adopted by their Grand-father, died young. *Augustus* also Adopted *Tiberius* and *Drusus*, his Sons-in-Law, the Children of *Livia*. *Tiberius* died without leaving any Child; for his Son *Drusus*, by the treachery of his Wife *Livia*, died before him. But from *Germanicus*, the Son of *Drusus*, came a numerous Progeny, of whom hereafter; yet *Germanicus* himself, as well as his Father *Drusus*, lived not to an advanced Age.

3279. CXCHL. iv. 740.
Herod, after the perpetrating of various Murders, and even upon his own Children, *Alexander* and *Aristobulus*, *Mariamne's* Sons; being near his end, for the compleating of his Cruelty, slew the Children

Children of *Bethlehem*, because there was a rumour spread abroad, That the King of the Jews should be born there. For *Christ*, according to the Calculation of *Petravins*, whom we follow herein, was born about Fifteen Months before the death of *Herod*. The Wise Men, soon after, came into *Judea*, and from their making an enquiry, where the King of the Jews was born, *Herod* took occasion to cut off the Infants, as aforesaid. He also, a little after, commanded his Son *Antipater*, whom he kept in Prison, and knew he had designed to poison him, to be slain. The which when *Augustus* heard, *Macrobins*, in his *Saturn. lib. ii. c. 4.* says he should express himself to this purpose, *That it were better to be Herod's Hog, than his Son.* *Archelans*, after *Herod's* death, came to *Rome*, that, in pursuance to his Father's Will, he might obtain the Kingdom of *Judea* from *Augustus*, who divided the same into Tetrarchies, or four Governments, two whereof he bestowed upon *Archelans*, and gave *Herod Antipas*, and *Philip*, each of them one.

39834

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753

Though all Chronologers do agree, that our Saviour was born about these Times, yet as to the Year they do not agree: Some are of opinion, that blessed Nativity happened six years before the vulgar Computation; *Pesavinus* thinks it to have been five; and *Berminus* and *Scalger*, with some others, will have it to be no more than two years. In the mean time, that they may not derogate from the ancient usage, and lest a confusion should be introduced into the Account, all reckon the Years according to the Vulgar Opinion, which is, That our Saviour was born when *Cassius Cornelius Lentulus*, and *Li Cal-*

phurnius

phurnius Piso were Consuls, on the Twenty fifth Day of *December*, Forty three Years after the first Consulship of *Augustus*, when, in conjunction with *Antony* and *Lepidus*, he invaded the Rights of the Commonwealth of *Rome*. Yet this is not accounted the first Year of Christ, but the following one only, in reference to the Calculation of the *Julian Year*.

Christ, The Xth EPOCH.

From the Nativity of Christ, to the Conversion of Constantine the Great, are reckon'd Three Hundred and Twelve Years; which makes up

The Xth PERIOD.

Years from the Birth of Christ,

3.

TIBERIUS, who was of a morose and jealous Nature, being not able to agree with *Caius* and *Lucius Cæsars*, withdrew into the Isle of *Rhodes*, and lived there for seven years; but having this year obtained leave of *Augustus*, he came back to *Rome*, wherein *Lucius*, being sent into *Spain*, sickened, and died at *Marseilles*. Eighteen Months after his Brother's decease, *Caius* also departed this life, in *Lycia*, as he was at last returning into *Italy*, whither he had been required to come, by *Augustus*. *Tiberius*, from henceforward, was, as it were by the Suffrage of all Men, designed Successor of the Empire. *Augustus* had indeed a third

Grand-

Grand-son from his Daughter *Julia*, whose Name was *Agrippa*; but him he never dignified with those Honours, nor loved to that degree as he did his Brothers.

Augustus, at length after he had governed the Empire for fifty seven years, obtained the *ius suadæ*, or *ease death*, which he wish'd for, at *Nola* in *Campania*, on the 19th. of *August*, in the Seventy-sixth year of his age.

Tiberius succeeded *Augustus*, and reigned Two and twenty years: This Prince, by his over-cruelty, afflicted the *Romans* grievously, (as you may see in *Tacitus* and *Suetonius*.) In the mean time, *Germanicus*, the Son of his Brother *Drusus*, reduced the mutinous Legions in *Germany* to Obedience, though they made a tender unto him of the Empire, and led them against the *Cherusci*, *Chatti*, and *Angivariis*, Nations dwelling about the *Rhine*; whom he overcame, and then triumphed. From thence he was sent with an extraordinary Commission into the *East*; of whom *Tiberius*, who was of a most mistrustful and exceeding timorous Disposition, growing jealous, was believed he was poison'd by *Piso*, Governor of *Syria*, two years after. *Tiberius*, after the Revolution of seven years, left *Rome*, and retired to *Campania*, with an intention never to return, confining himself to the Island *Caprea* to his dying day. The very same year that he went into *Caprea*, was *Pontius Pilate* sent Governor into *Judea*.

The next year, which was the fifteenth of the Reign of *Tiberius*, *John* the Son of *Zacharias*, who
H was

was born in the same year with our Saviour, began to preach Repentance in *Judea*; neither did he admit the *Jews* themselves to become his Disciples, without they were first Baptized.

After he had spent a year in that Work, *Christ* came to be baptized by him, and then began his own Ministry; but *John* was cast into Prison by *Herod*, upon account of the Reason given in the Gospel. This year died *Livia*, *Tiberius's* Mother, being hated by her wicked Son, when she had lived eighty six years.

Christ, in the third year after he began his Preaching, was Crucified, for the Salvation of Mankind, on the Twenty third Day of *March*, the Sixth Festival, and Fifteenth Moon, according to the Usage held in *Judea*, when he had celebrated the Passover the third, or at least the second time, after he had entred upon his Office. He died towards the end of a Friday, and rested in the Grave all the Sabbath, together with part both of Friday and the Sunday following, that is, about Six and thirty Hours in all. He arose the Twenty fifth of *March*, before Sun-rising, ascended into Heaven the Third of *May*; and sent the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles, the Thirteenth of the same Month.

The Apostles henceforward began to preach the Gospel, not only in the *Chaldean* or *Hebrew* Tongues, which were used in *Judea*, and common to them, but also in all other Languages throughout the World. This very year *Stephen* was martyred; and the Church of *Jerusalem*, except the Apostles, scattered.

But

But that we, according to our Custom, may mix Prophane with Sacred History, two very memorable things happened at Rome this same year, and four years after. *Sejanus*, who had been in highest favour with *Tiberius*, was accused by him, in the Letters he wrote to the Senate; there upon taken Prisoner, and put to death: And the *Parthians*, who were at very ill Terms with *Tiberius* and the *Romans*, growing weary of their King *Artabanus*, came to Rome, that they might get *Tiberius* to allow of *Artabanus* to be their King. But *Artabanus* dying on his Journey, he made *Tydidates* their King, and him, *Vespasian*, Governor of Syria, conducted to his Kingdom. Then died *Philip*, *Herod's* Son, on whom *Augustus* conferred a Tetrarchy, in *Judea*.

Paulus Tarsensis, who was converted to the Faith, in the Three and thirtieth Year of our Redemption, began then to enter upon his Apostolical Function; and three Years after his Conversion, went up to *Jerusalem*, to see *Peter*; from thence to *Caesarea*; and from *Caesarea* journeyed to *Tarsus*.

Next year died *Tiberius*, and was succeeded by *Caius Caligula*, *Germanicus's* Son. As soon as he came to the Empire, he set *Agrippa*, *Herod's* Grandson by *Aristobulus*, at liberty; and not only bestowed on him the Tetrarchies of *Philip* and *Lysanias*, but also the Title of King. This is that *Agrippa* whereof mention is made in the Acts of the Apostles.

Peter went the same year to *Antioch*; where, after the Revolution of three years, the Disciples of Christ were called *Christians*.

Caligula, after he had reigned four years, and abounded in all Wickedness, so far as to have a mind to be esteemed a God, and worshipped accordingly, was at last cut off by *Cherax*, and other Conspirators.

Chindus, his Uncle, succeeded him, who was as remarkable for his Blackness, as the other was for his Madness. *Seneca* writ an elegant Satyr upon him, entitled *Seneca's Satyr upon Caligula*.

This Emperor also enlarged the Kingdom of *Arrippa*, by adding *Judea* and *Samaritan* therunto; which made him go to *Jerusalem*, and to please the People, to persecute the Christians, of whom he slew *James* the Apostle, and threw *Peter* into Prison.

The Ancients have recorded, That *Peter* went next year from *Antioch* to *Rome*, to oppose *Simon Magus*. But some Modern Writers in this and the last Age, from some Difficulties in Chronology, and other light Conjectures, deny that *Peter* ever was at *Rome*, and even, what all Antiquity hath unanimously concurred in, that he suffered Martyrdom there. But it looks like an absurdity, in a thing of that nature, to contradict all Men, because we cannot clear up some Difficulties that lie in the way. Indeed, it's certain, *Peter* never was at *Rome* in the space of four and twenty years together; but that he never saw that City, looks like a crime to deny. Consult hereupon the First Dissertation of Dr. *Pearson*, concerning the Succession of the First Bishops of *Rome*, chap. vii, viii.

There

There are no Remains left, to shew whether at Rome, or where else, the Second Epistle of Peter was written. *Hugo Grotius*, *Salmasius*, and *Joseph Scaliger*, think it to be none of his. The First is said to be written from *Babylon*; and by *Babylon*, the Ancients meant no other than *Rome*, by reason of the Greatness of the *Roman* Empire, in conformity to that of *Babylon*, and whose Metropolis might therefore very well be dignified with the Name of the Metropolis of the *Babylonish* Empire. 'Tis true, *Peter* makes no mention of *Paul* therein, because he was not then at *Rome*: The time when it was written cannot be assign'd. See *Lud. Cappellus*, in his *Appendix to the Apostolical History*; where, however, he enclines to the contrary Opinion. The same Author has furnish'd us with an History of *Paul's* Travels, and the time when he wrote each of his Epistles: which Argument is also most accurately handled by *Dr. Pearson*, in his *Annales Paulini*, and *Praelectiones in Acta*.

Claudius, in the ninth year of his Reign, turn'd the Jews out of *Rome*, and the Christians also with them, who were at that time confounded with, and taken for the Jews: whence *Suetonius* says that they, *Auctores Chrestorum tumultuum*, growing tumultuous under Christ their Leader, were expelled *Rome*. Then it was, as some will have it, that *Peter* returned into *Judea*, and *Apule* and *Priscilla* came to *Corinth*, (as you have it *Act. xviii*). The same year arose a Controversie at *Antioch*, about the Jewish Ceremonies: Whereupon the Apostles, with the Church of *Jerusalem*, make that Decree that is contained in the xvth Chapter of the *Acts*.

Claudius, at that time, having slain his Wife *Messalina*, who was an open Adulteress, marry'd *Agrippina* the Daughter of his Brother *Germanicus*, who, by *Domitius Ahenobarbus*, had a Son, whose Name was *Nero*; to whom this same Year, he assigned *L. Seneca*, now recalled from Banishment, for his Tutor: and being moved thereto by the advice of his freed Man, *Pallas*, disinherited his Son *Britannicus*, whom *Messalina* bare him.

In the fourth year of *Claudius's* Reign, died King *Agrippa*: so that his Kingdom was put under the Government of Roman Magistrates; who by innumerable Enormities so exasperated the minds of the Jews, that they broke out at last into open War.

Claudius being removed by Poison, was succeeded by *Nero*; whose very Name was enough to strike Horror, for his brutal Savage Disposition, and unheard-of Cruelties: He slew his own Mother, Brother *Britannicus*, *Seneca* his Tutor, and other famous Men; turn'd Stage-Player; set *Rome* on fire, and having cast the odium of the Crime upon the Christians, cut off a great many of them by exquisite Torments.

In this time lived *Poysen*, and *Lucan* the Poet, as did *Quintus* a little before; who was a most excellent Historian. It was not long after that *Julius* flourish'd; to whom we are to join *Cassius* the Historian, though he publish'd his History in *Vespasian's* Reign.

John and *Marc* are thought to have flourish'd in *Rome*, in the fourteenth and last year of *Nero's* Reign.

69.

The Jewish War began a little before; whereof Josephus, who was engaged therein, has writ an accurate History. Vespasian, Governor of Syria, won many Victories over the Jews, before he assumed the Empire into his Hands, which he acquired the year after Nero's death, when Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, having slain one another, had in vain endeavoured to secure themselves. He then made his Son Titus Commander in Chief in the Jewish War; who, after a Siege of seven months, took Jerusalem, and razed it down to the Ground. As there was scarce any other Nation that committed such flagitious Impieties and Evils as the Jews did in this War, so was there scarce ever any that suffered so much. A little after this, was Onion, or the Temple of the Jews, in Egypt, built by Onias the High-Priest, levelled with the Ground, upon a Tumult raised by the Jews in that Country.

Somewhat before these times, are supposed to be written the Two Epistles of these Apostolick Men, (viz.) Barnabas, which is Catholick or Universal; and Clemens, First Bishop of Rome, to the Corinthians. The Ancients differ very much, whether Clement, or Linus, or else Clemens was first fixed in the See of Rome. Hereof you may consult Dr. Pearson, and Henry Dodwell, in his Dissertation concerning the Succession of the first Bishops of Rome.

At this time flourished also Ptolemy, the famous Geographer; and also Pliny, Author of the Natural History.

79.
After *Vespasian* had for the space of ten years and six months governed the Empire, he died, and left *Titus*, the best of Emperors, to succeed him; who complained, *That he left a Day, when he had not done some good Deed in other.* But he scarce attained to the third year of his Reign, in which he was cut off by an untimely fate; and left so much the more longing after him, by how much his Brother *Domitian*, that succeeded him, proved a worse Prince than he. This Man growing imperious both towards God and Man, commanded himself to be stiled both *God and Lord*, slew a great many of the Citizens, and expelled Philosophers out of *Rome*; for which *Sulpicia* writ the Satyr upon him, which is still extant.

81.
But he who was thus outrageous to Heathens, proved much more so to the Christians, in raising up the Second Persecution after *Nero* against them, though it was of short duration; of which you may read, as well as of others, in *Dodwell's Dissertation*, entituled, *de Paucitate Martyrum.*

93.
John the Apostle is said, at that time, to have been thrown into a Cauldron of hot Oil, and to have come from thence safe and unhurt, and to be afterwards banished to the Isle of *Patmos*. Christianity began now to spread itself far and near, so that Persons of highest Quality began to own and profess it; of the number of which was *Flavius Clemens*, Consul, and *Dominian's* Cousin German, whom, for that reason, he commanded to be put to death.

About

About these times, it's generally believed that *John* writ the *Apocalypse*, or *Book of Revelation*; and *Josephus* himself bears witness, that he was employed in writing his *Book of Antiquities*. At the same time flourished *Justus of Tiberias*, *Josephus's* Enemy, who also wrote the *Jewish History*.

Domitian, after he had reigned for the space of fifteen years, was slain by certain Persons, that conspired against him; and was succeeded in the Empire by *Cocceius Nerva*, who rescinded all the other had done: whence it came to pass, that *John* had the opportunity of returning from the Isle of *Patmos*, into *Asia*; where, the next year, which was the Ninetieth of his Age, he is said to have wrote his Gospel, and to have lived two years longer.

Nerva, after he had reigned one year, and some months, had *Ulpus Trajanus* for his Successor; who did great things; for he conquered the *Dacians*, *Armenians*, *Iberians*, *Sarmatians*, *Parthians*, and several other Barbarous Nations. But the Persecution that was raised during his Reign, against the Christians, did not a little detract from that Princely Virtue of Clemency, wherewith he was allowed to have been endowed: However, it was of no long continuance, as appears by the 17th *Epist. Lib. 10.* of *Plinius Junior*, where he gives the Christians a great Character. This is reckon'd for the Third Persecution, wherein many did not die, (as *Mr. Dodwell* sets forth.) But yet it was under this Emperor, that *Clement Bishop of Rome*, and *Ignatius of Antioch*, suffered Martyrdom: concerning

cerning whose Epistles, that are remaining, you may consult the most learned Doctors, *James Usher* and *John Pearson*.

The Jews making an Insurrection in *Cyrene* and *Egypt*, after having committed many Outrages, were slain in vast numbers, as well in the fore-mentioned Places, as in the Isle of *Cyprus*; whither it was Enacted to be a Capital Crime for any of the Jews to go, though driven thither by a Storm.

Albus Adrian succeeded *Trajan* in the Empire, when the latter had reigned nineteen years; and in his time it was, that *Florus* and *Suetonius*, the Roman Historians; and the Greek Philosophers, *Plutarch*, and *Sextus* the Empirick flourished.

In this Reign, *Saturninus*, *Basilides*, and *Carpocrat*, the Hereticks, are said to have lived; from whom, some are of opinion, the Sect of the *Gnosticks* sprung, though others think them older. You may consult Dr. *Hawmond* on this Head, in the Third Chapter of his Protemial Dissertation concerning *Antichrist*: He thinks those Hereticks to have had their Original from *Simon Magus*, and that they were given to all manner of filthy Concupiscences, and no farther Christians than in Name; which, in time of Persecution, they made no scruple to deny. They must certainly be the worst of Men, who, in the days of the Apostles, boasted of their *gallus*, *magis*, *sciencia*. See *1 Tim. vi. 20*. But of this we have already spoken in several places of our Additions to *Stromata* & *the New Testament*.

quinto

In

In this Age it was, that *Quadratus* a Disciple of the Apostles, and *Aristides* an Athenian Philosopher; wrote Apologies for the Christian Religion; which are lost, though there be a fragment of the former extant in the Sixth Book, and Third Chapter of *Eusebius's* *Natural History*. About those Times was also written that Tract which we have now under the Name of *Hermes Pastor*.

128.

Aquila Ponticus, who was at first a Christian, then turn'd Jew, translated the Old Testament into Greek, in the time of *Adrian*; who not long after began to rebuild *Jerusalem*, and to carry a Colony thither, calling the same by the Name of *Aelia Capitolina*. This the Jews were offended at; wherefore they began secretly to consult about making an Insurrection, and at last brake forth into open Rebellion, under the Conduct of *Barchochebas*, who boasted himself to have been the *Messias*, and therefore took that Name upon him which implied as much as *The Son of a Star*, כִּבְרִיאֵל. But having failed the Expectation of the Jews, (for he and a great number of his Men were overthrown by *Flavian*) he was called כִּבְרִיאֵל, *Barchozba*, i.e. *The Son of a Lye*.

Phavorinus, of whom *A. Gellius* hath written so much, in his Book called *Noctes Atticae*, flourished at this time; as did also *Ptolemy*, the famous Mathematician.

Adrian adopted *Cornelius Commodus* *Vetrius*, to whom he gave the Name of *Aelia Petrus*; and, together with his Adopted Son, died the following year: But had, a little before his departure, adopted

ted *Arrius Antoninus*, (who afterwards got the Surname of *Pius*;) but it was upon this Condition, That he should adopt *Arrius Verus*, and *M. Aurelius*.

He was succeeded by *Antoninus Pius*, in whose Reign lived *Justin Martyr*, several of whose Pieces are still extant; *Galen of Pergamus*, the famous Physician; *Arrian*, a Philosopher of *Nicomedia*; *Maximus of Tyre*; *Sextus of Charonea*, *Plutarch's* Grand-son; and *Lucian of Samosata*. *Marcion* and *Valentine*, the Hereticks, began at that time to diffuse their Heresies at *Rome*.

161.

Antoninus Pius dying this year, was succeeded by the two *Cæsars*, *M. Aurelius Antoninus*, and *L. Aelius Verus*, who, eight years after, died of an Apoplectick Fit. These Emperors waged various Wars both against the *Parthians* and *Germans*, with good success.

In the Reign of these Emperors, lived *Athenaus*, Author of the *Deipnosophists*; and *Polycorpus*, among the Christians, whose Epistle to the *Philippians* is still extant, and who himself was martyred; *Theophilus* of *Antioch*, whose Books we have to *Autolychus*; as also *Melito of Sardis*, and *Athenagoras*, whose Apology for the Christians, and Book concerning the Resurrection, are still in being.

Marcus Aurelius, after a Reign of nineteen years, about nine whereof were in conjunction with *Verus*; and the rest, either alone himself, or with his Son *Commodus*, ended his days in *Pannonia*, now called *Hungary*. This was the best Prince that ever governed the *Roman Empire*; he left an excel-

excellent and most useful Book behind him, entitled, *De la sagesse*, on which Thomas Gwaker wrote learned Notes.

186.

The best of Emperors was succeeded by the worst of Sons, *L. Aurelius Commodus*, in whose time lived *Irenaeus*, Bishop of Lyons; and *Theodotion* *Pentateuch*, who translated the Old Testament into Greek. *Montanus* also, together with *Priscilla* and *Maximilla*, gave now a beginning to the Heresie of the *Montanists*. Neither are we to forget, that *Julius Pollux* flourished in this Age, whose work called *Onomasticon* is still extant.

192.

Commodus, after he had escaped several Plots against him, was at last taken off, by the Contrivance of *Maria* his Concubine, with *Euras* and *Eleusus*, his Chamberlains; who advanced *Pertinax* in his room: but he could not hold it full three months, and so was slain by the Soldiery. Next after him was *Didius Julianus* made Emperor, who, in about two months time, ran the same fate as his Predecessor. In the mean time, *L. Septimius Severus* in *Pannonia*, *Pescennius Niger* in *Syria*, and *Clodius Albinus* in *Britain*, set up for the Empire. It was agreed, not long after, between *Severus* and *Albinus*, That the former should allow the latter the Dignity of *Cesar*: And as for *Niger*, *Severus* overthrew him in battel, at the River *Euphrates*, and slew him. When he had reigned near six years, and frequently endeavoured, though in vain, in a clandestine manner, to cut off *Albinus*, he at last attacks him with open force. They fought a very great Battel, at *Lyons*, in *France*, where,

where, after many Men were slain on both sides *Albinus* also fell, leaving the Empire to *Severus* alone.

197.

There was a great Controversie arose between the *Asian* and *Western* Churches, concerning the Observation of *Easter*: *Victor*, Bishop of *Rome*, who would have that Feast to be celebrated the first *Sunday* after the Fourteenth Day of the New Moon which immediately followed the Vernal Equinox. Excommunicated the Bishops of *Asia*, who thought the same should be celebrated on the very Fourteenth Day it self. For which Proceeding of his, *Irenaeus* sharply reproves *Victor*.

Two years after, *Severus*, who had given his Son *Bassianus* the Name of *Antoninus*, and made him *Caesar*, in pursuance to a Decree of the Senate, created him Emperor; as he did his other Son *Caesar*.

202.

Under this Emperor, it's said, the Fifth Persecution arose, but it does not seem to have been very great. Then it was, that *Tertullian* and *Origen* flourished; the former in *Africa*, and the other in *Egypt*.

211.

When *Geta*, *Severus*'s younger Son, was created *Augustus*, *Antoninus* sought all opportunities to kill his Father: Which when he came to understand, he wasted away for very grief, and died at *York* in *Britain*, when he had built a Wall, for the defence of that City and the Roman Province, from Sea to Sea, cross the Island, against the Incursions of the *Picts*. He reigned seventeen years, eight months, and some days.

WHERE

AS

As soon as he was dead, *Antoninus* commanded the Physicians, who would not obey him, to take off his Father by Poison, to be put to death; and in their ruine was also *Papinian* the Lawyer involved, because he would not consent to the said Execution.

Agrippinus, Bishop of Carthage, having held a Council in these times, Enacted, That Hereticks should be Re-baptized.

Antoninus the Emperor, after he had ravaged the Kingdom of *Parthia*, and was come back to *Mesopotamia*, was taken off by *Opilius Macrinus*, by the means of *Martialis* the Centurion, after he had reigned for six years. But *Macrinus* himself, after one year's Reign, together with his Son *Diadumenianus*, whom he had made *Cesar*, was slain by the Soldiery.

Antoninus Alagaballus, a most wicked Emperor, succeeded him. He was at first a Priest of *Atargabalus*, a God of the *Emiffeni*, from whom he had his Name; for *Alah Gabal*, signifies a Mountain God, or God of the Mountain. The *Emiffenians* worshipped God, under the form of a Mountain, which they believed to have fallen down from Heaven, and who was esteemed to be the chief among them, as is set forth at large by *J. Cappon*, and *Claud. Salmassius*, upon *Herodotus* of *Lampyrus*. He introduced the Worship of his Name-take-God into *Rome*, and built him a Temple there.

He adopted his Cousin-German, *Mauime's* Son, whom he called *Cesar*, and after he

he had reigned three years, and nine months, was together with his Mother *Julia*, slain at *Rome*, in a Tumult made by the Soldiery, and thrown into the *Tiber*.

222. *Alexander*, a good Prince, assumed the Imperial Dignity: He is said to have worshipped *Apollonius Tyaneus*, *Christ*, *Abraham*, and *Orpheus*, in his private Chapel: so that we do not find the Christians much molested in his Reign. Nay, it is said, that he would have built a Temple for our Saviour; which *Adrian* was affirmed to have designed, who commanded Temples to be built in Cities without any Statues in them. He also, allowed especial Privileges to the Jews; and if any suffered Martyrdom in his Reign, the same must be attributed to certain Lawyers, whose Counsel he made use of, and who were great Enemies to the Christians. Amongst others, *Ulpian*, *Pomponius*, *Celsus*, *Maddernus*, *Paulus*, *Proculus*, and *Venuleius*, were famous.

231. About these times it was, that *Origen* undertook a most useful Work upon the Old Testament: he put forth that called by the Name of *Tetrapla*, where you have first the Hebrew Text in Hebrew Characters, then the same in Greek: after which follows the four famous Versions, of the *Septuagint*, *Aquila*, *Symmachus*, and *Theodotion*; whence sprang the Name of *Tetragram*, not from the number of the Columns, but of the Versions; for the Columns were five, whereas the Versions were no more than four. An Example whereof, we have subjoined in this place:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Hebr. Text.	LXX Int.	Aquila	Symmach.	Theodor.
וַיֹּאמֶר בְּרִיָּה נָרָא בָּאֵד	ἐν ἀρχῇ ἰστούων	ἐν παραλαβῇ ἰκπύων	ἐν ἀρχῇ ἰκπύων	ἐν ἀρχῇ ἰκπύων

But seeing that in the Reign of *Antonine Caro-*
callus, there were three Versions more found in a
great Tab at *Jericho*, which they called the Fifth,
Sixth, and Seventh; there were with the addition
of these, two Columns more made, one whereof
took up the Fifth place, as the Sixth and Seventh,
who were looked upon as all one, took up the
other; and perhaps there was no great difference
between them. That work being ended in this
manner, they called it *Ἑξάπλα*, because the same
consisted of six Versions, the Sixth and the Seventh
being reputed but for one. But *Epiphanius*, and
some other eminent Writers, have given this Edi-
tion the Name of *Οκτώπλα*, because they had a re-
gard to the Columns, and not the Versions;
that is, they allowed two Columns for the He-
brew Text, and six for the Versions, for the
reason already given. They have also, for the
same reason, called that *Ἑξάπλα*, which we be-
fore, with *Origen* and *Jerom*, have distinguish'd
by the Name of *Τετραπλά*.

Origen hath also done this in the *Septuagint's* Ver-
sion, that is *τῇ αὐτῇ*, or that which was vulgarly
used, wherein are many things added or borrowed
from other Interpreters: he hath distinguish'd
them which were not the *Septuagint's*, with
Asterisms and Lines; but in the *Hexapla*, hath
inserted the *Septuagint's* unmix'd. As to this
point, you may consult *Eusebius*, lib. vi. cap. 16.

of his *Ecclesiastical History*, and *Henry Valesius* upon him, as also *J. Kossius ad tertias Objectiones Ric. Simonii*. *Andrew Masius's* Pref. to the Greek Text of *Ioshua* may withal be seen upon this occasion.

From this *Origen*, several of whose Pieces are quite lost, but many still extant; as from an Everlasting Fountain, have the Fathers of the Greek Church drawn almost all their Writings: neither did *St. Jerom* borrow a little matter from him, though his great Opponent; nor *Ruffinus*, Presbyter of *Aquileia*, who stuck close to his part, who also translated much of him into Latin. He was afterwards accused of divers Errors; concerning which, you may consult *Sulpicius Severus*, in his *Dialogues*. Indeed, as to those Controversies relating to Grace, yea, and to the Holy Trinity, and other Points of Christian Theology, he had very different Sentiments from those which afterwards prevailed, especially in the Latin Church. At that time flourished *Gregory Thaumaturgus*, and *Julius Africanus*, who were great Admirers of *Origen*.

In this Age it was, that *Artaxerxes* the Persian, after he had overcome and slain *Artabanus*, restored the Empire to the Persians, or rather suppressed the Name of *Parthia*: yet *Alexander* overcame this Prince; but was soon after, together with his Mother, slain by the Soldiers, when he had reigned thirteen years.

In his Reign lived *Dio Cassius*, who wrote the *Roman History*.

235.

Maximinus, whose Father was a *Goth*, and Mother an *Alane*, succeeded him; being made Emperor

peror by the Soldiery, without the concurrence of the Senate. This very year, to which Writers refer the Sixth Persecution, the Gordians, Father and Son, usurp the Empire: Which was no sooner made known at Rome, but the Romans, by the Authority of the Senate, revolted from Maximinus, and chose Twenty Senators to take care of the Publick Weal. But after the Revolution of one year, the Gordians were slain by Capelianus, and Maximinus himself, while, together with his Son, he laid Siege to Aquileia, was cut off also. The Senate presently advanced Maximian and Pius into his Place: But these, as being beloved by the People, and hated by the Soldiery, ran the same fate, in the following year.

238.

Gordianus, yet a Child, was chosen Emperor, by the African Legions; who, by the Assistance of Misirheus, his Father-in-Law, a most valiant and learned Person, held the Dignity for six years: But not being able to hinder Philip the Arab from killing him, and getting himself to be Praefectus Praetorio, or Captain of the Life-guard, in his room, he was slain the next year by the same Person.

244.

M. Julius Philippus, together with his Son of his own Name and Caesar, held the Empire for about five years. Some of the Ancients have mistakingly thought these Philips to have been Christians, as after Joseph Scaliger, and David Clerk, in his Sacred Questions, quæst. xix. hath shewed. The Father was slain at Verona; and the Son at Rome, by the Soldiery.

249.

The next that succeeded in the Empire, was *Decius*, who was descended from Lower *Hungary*, and who is said to have raised the Seventh Persecution against the Christians.

St. Cyprian flourishing under this Prince, who, a year before *Decius* came to be Emperor, was made Bishop of *Carthage*, wherein he succeeded *Donatus*. Not long after, a Schism brake forth in *Africa*, upon account of the Defection of Persons from the Faith, in time of the Persecution, which we have spoken of; whom *Felicissimus* the Deacon would never allow to come to Communion; wherein he was followed by *Novatus* and *Novatianus*, the Presbyters, who, a little while after, were condemned, in a Synod held at *Rome*.

251.

Three years after, *Decius* was succeeded in the Empire by *C. Vibius Trebonianus Gallus*, and *C. Vibius Volusianus*, whom his Father made his Colleague in the Empire: But these, at the expiration of about three years, as they were marching against *Amylianus*, who was forming new Designs against them in *Mæsia*, were slain at *Interannus*, and three months were hardly at an end, when *Amylianus* himself ran the same fate.

254.

Valerian was made Emperor in *Noricum*; and *Galienus* at *Rome*, under whom began the Eighth Persecution.

In the third year of their Reign, *St. Cyprian* having assembled a Synod of the Bishops of *Africa*, Enacted, That the Baptism of Hereticks was not valid; and that therefore they ought to be Re-baptized.

baptized, who had been Baptized by them. The same thing was Decreed by *Familianus* Bishop of *Cæsarea*, in *Cappadocia*, and *Diocysius* of *Alexandria*. *Stephen* Bishop of *Rome* opposed both, and got another Synod of *Italian* Bishops to withstand them. Two years after, *St. Cyprian* was martyred in *Africa*.

In these times, several Nations from *Scythia* and *Germany*, particularly the *Germi*, *Goths*, *Carpi*, and *Burgundians*, made an Irruption into the *East*; which wrought so much Distraction in the Empire, that many assumed the Imperial Dignity, among whom, seeing there were thirty Persons of greater Eminency than the rest, they were called by the Name of the Thirty Tyrants, which was taken from that of the *Athenian* Oligarchy, the History of whom we have written by *Trebellius Pollio*.

About these times, *Sabellius*, originally of *Protemais*, in *Libya*, is said to have broach'd his Opinion; which, if we may give credit to the Ancients, was this, That he believed God who was one and the same numerically, was in certain respects called Father, Son, and Holy Spirit.

260.

Valerian going unadvisedly to conferr with *Sapor* King of *Persia*, was taken and slain by him. *Galicus*, after he had reigned with his Father for seven years, held the Empire eight years longer; but not without the Assistance of his Brother *J. Lucinus Valerianus*, whom his Father had created *Cæsar*.

While this Prince gave himself up wholly to his Pleasures, *Odenatus* King of *Palmyra* seized on the *East*, and defended those Parts against the *Persians*:

but being slain soon after, his Wife *Zenobia*, a Woman of a masculine Spirit, took the Government upon her.

At this same time it was, they say, that *Paul of Samosata*, Bishop of *Antioch*, was condemned in the First Synod of *Antioch*, for teaching, that Christ was but a meer Man.

268.

Gallienus and *Valerianus* being treacherously slain, *M. Aurelius Claudius* succeeded, who reigned almost two years.

270.

This last Emperor dying of the Plague, was succeeded by *Aurelianus*; who is reckoned among the good Princes. In his Reign, it's recorded, That *Paul of Samosata* was condemned again, at *Antioch*: That when he would not go out of the House belonging to the Church, nor be driven from the Flock whereof he was Pastor before, he was driven thence by the Authority of the Emperor *Aurelian*, though an Heathen. Which how it could be done, I cannot easily imagine; seeing that *Eusebius*, who tells this Story, says, that the Ninth Persecution raised against the Christians, was in this Emperor's Reign.

This Emperor overcame *Zenobia*, and led her away in Triumph; and commanded his Rhetorician, *Longinus*, who was Greek Secretary to him, because it was thought he had wrote haughty Letters, to be put to death. Himself, after a year and half's Reign, was treacherously murdered by *Mnestheus*, his Secretary. After whose decease, happened, what had never come to pass

at any time before; an *Interregnum* for Eight Months, while the Senate and Army would leave the Power of chusing an Emperor to one another. *M. Claudius Tacitus* was chosen by the Senate; who died six months after, and was succeeded by his Brother *Florianus*; who, in about another month's time, was slain, and succeeded by *Marcus Aurelius Probus*.

276.

In this Emperor's Reign sprang up the Heresie of the *Manicheans*, which had its beginning from a *Babylonish* Servant, whose Name was *Manes*, now, in that Language, *Man*, i. e. a Vessel, which with the addition of *dechai*, of the Living, makes it *Mandechai*, *מנדיכאי*, that is, the Vessel of God. This Man defended the Fatality held by the *Stoicks*, and denied Free-Will so far to Man, that all things must be done necessarily: but for Sin and Vice, he attributed none of that to God; for he urged with the *Persians* and *Magi*, that besides God, there was another Principle which was the Author of all Evil. There were also several of the ancient Hereticks, who, in like manner, denied this Freedom, and introduced a fatal Necessity: Which made *Irenaeus*, *Athenagoras*, *Origen*, and other Fathers, inveigh most sharply against such Opinions.

282.

The Emperor *Probus*, for his severe Discipline over the Soldiery, in his March through *Illyricum*, was slain by them, after he had reigned six years.

He was succeeded, by *M. Aurelius Carus*, who made his Sons, *Carinus* and *Numerianus*, *Cesars*, and who succeeded him, he being slain in *Mesopotamia*, by a Thunderbolt, within a year's time. It

was not much longer, before *Dioclesian*, a *Dalmatian*, the Freed-man of *Amulius* the Senator, cut them off. In these days lived *Olympius* and *Nemestianus* the Poets, some Eclogues of whom, which are not contemptible, have survived to our times.

284.

Then also flourished *Minutius Felix*, *Arnobius*, and not long after, *Lactantius*, who writ against the Heathens, in the Defence of the Christian Religion.

Seeing there were now divers Tumults in France, that *Britain* was not quiet, Wars coming on from the East, and Seditions raised in *Africa*; *Dioclesian* created *Maximianus Herculius*, whom he had made *Cesar* before, now Emperor. And not long after, they constituted each of them a *Cesar*, which were *Maximianus Argentarius*, and *Constantius Chlorus*, who was sent into *Britain*, against *Carausius*, that had caused himself to be declared Emperor.

291.

Entropius saith, That *Dioclesian* was the first that found out the form of Royal Usage, more than that of the Roman Liberty; and commanded himself to be Adored, when all others before him were only Saluted; That he wore Jewels on his Cloaths and Shoes. For the Ensign of Empire consisted before in a Purple Robe only, but in other things they went like other People. But it's manifest, the same thing was done by *Caligula*; and perhaps he inveighs the more bitterly against *Dioclesian*, because he saw he was hated by the Christians; For *Entropius* lived in the time of the first Christian Emperors.

Dioclesian

302.

Dioclesian and *Maximianus Herculis*, after they had put an end to various Wars, raised the Tenth and greatest Persecution of all against the Christians: They pulled down their Temples and Churches every where, (if we may call those Places so, where the Christians privately met to worship) and sought out for the Scriptures in every corner; which they forced from many, with exquisite Torments: who, for that reason, were called **TRAYTORS**. Some time after, there was a Synod held against them, at *Circha*, in *Numidia*; wherein those who had not given them up, would have the Traytors Excommunicated: But as there were several of the Bishops who had been themselves tardy in the point, they let the matter fall. This Account we have in *St. Augustine*, against *Cresconius*, lib. iii. cap. 26. Whence 'tis evident, there were not as many suffered Martyrdom, as the Writers of the latter Ages have boasted of.

304.

This year, *Dioclesian* and *Maximianus Herculis* having laid aside the Imperial Dignity, the first at *Nicomedia*, and the other at *Milan*, resumed a private Life: while *Constantius Chlorus* and *Maximinianus Armentarius* were at the same time declared *Augusti*, as *Severus* and *Galerius Maximinus* were also made *Casars*. These Princes divided the Provinces of the Empire, so as that it was assigned to every one what part it was his business to govern and defend.

Constantinus died two years after, at *Tork*; and his Son *Constantine*, by the unanimous Consent of the

the whole Army, was saluted *Cesar*, and next year *Emperor*. But when *Constantine's* Picture was brought to *Rome*, *Maxentius*, the Son of *Herculus*, was presently proclaimed *Emperor*, by the *Prætorian Bands*.

The same year, *Cacilianus* was constituted in the Place of *Mensurius* Bishop of *Carthage*, by *Felix* of *Aptungitanum*: From whence sprung a Schism, for that those to whom the Church-Plate was entrusted by *Mensurius*, were compelled to give them up to *Cacilianus*, (if so be we are bound to believe herein *St. Augustine* and *Optatus*, the *Donatists* Opponents, from whom only we have this Account.) The Schismaticks pretended that *Cacilianus* had been Ordained by the *Traditores*, or Betrayers (as they called them) wherefore they thought that they had a Right to Create another Bishop, which was *Majorinus*. The Chief Man among them, was *Donatus* of *Casa-Nigra*, from whom the Schism was denominated.

307.

When *Galerius Maximianus* came to understand that *Maxentius*, who was his Son-in-Law, had invaded the Imperial Authority, he endeavoured both himself, and by his Generals, though in vain, to subdue him. His Father *Maximianus*, hoping he might by the means hereof assume the Purple again, went from *Lucania* to *Rome*; but being found to have conspired against his Son, he was expelled from thence: And so he fled to *Constantine*, then in *Gaul*, on whom he bestowed his Daughter *Fausta* in Marriage, and withal, consigned unto his hands (as far as in him lay) the Title and Power of *Augustus*, or *Emperor*.

Licinius,

Licinius, who before had been declared *Cæsar*, by *Maximianus*, did the following year assume the Name of *Augustus*: So that there were this year no less than four Emperors, (*viz.*) *Maximianus*, *Constantine*, *Maxentius*, and *Licinius*.

The *Donatists*, at the same time, gathered a Synod of Two hundred and seventy Bishops, at *Carthage*, wherein they Decreed, That the *Betrayers* should be Re-baptized; and upon their Refusal, be Excommunicated.

311.

Galerius, in the mean time, by an Edict, put a stop to the Persecution of the Christians, which he had before promoted, and died of an infectious Wound he had received. An Anonymous Author, publish'd by *James Sirmondus*, adds, That this was such a drunken Emperor, that when in drink he commanded what ought not to be done, he Enacted, upon the Advice of the Præfect, That none should execute his Commands after Dinner-time.

Conversion

THE

Conversion of Constantine, The XIth EPOCH.

From the Conversion of the Emperor Constantine, to the Reign of Charles the Great, are Four Hundred Eighty Eight Years; which comprehends,

The XIth PERIOD.

312.

Constantine is said to have seen, this year, in the Air, something representing the Sign of the Cross, with these words on it, *IN TOTA NIKIA. In this thou shalt overcome*, and that then he was converted. He thereupon, together with *Licinius*, to whom he was reconciled, put out several Edicts in favour of the Christians: But he made War upon *Maxentius*; who being beaten, fell, in his flight, over a Bridge that was built across the *Tyber*, into that River.

The *Donatists* from thence-forward raised many Disturbances in *Africa*, whose Dissentions *Constantine* endeavoured to accommodate, by the means of some Bishop employed for that end, (tho' to no purpose) upon application being made to him upon the said account, which *Dionys. Petavius* wrongfully ascribes to the next year. He did indeed Enact, That the Determination of the Bishops, even in Civil Controversies, should be allowed of. But he ought to have referred this Edict to the Year 331; for the same was dated at *Constantinople*, which began to be re-edified,
A. D.

A. D. 328: And this Observation we have from David Blondell, who hath inserted the same, with some few more, in the Margin of *Petavius*.

Upon this, a War brake out between *Constantine* and *Licinius*; wherein the former prevailing in two great Battels, imposed these Terms upon the other, That he should govern *Thrace*, the East, and remoter Provinces, while *Constantine* should from *Illyricum* possess all the rest of the Empire Westward. It was not long after, before *Constantinus* and *Crispus*, the Sons of *Constantine the Great*, as also *Licinius* the Son of *Licinius*, were made *Cesars*.

At the same time, it's said, *Arius*, a Presbyter of *Alexandria*, taught the People publickly, that *Logos*, the Word, was not of so perfect a Substance as the Father, though he were *quasi*, most like unto him; inasmuch as his Substance had been created by the Father, before the Formation of the World, *in se non erat, of that which had no Entry*. But *Alexander*, Bishop of *Alexandria*, who, with several others, believed the Word to be a Substance altogether equal to that of the Father, and *Eternal*, turned *Arius* out of the Church; who, for all that, drew several Bishops to take his part, the chief whereof was *Eusebius* Bishop of *Nicomedia*.

Philostorgius, who wrote an Ecclesiastical History from the time of the *Nicene Council*, down to that of *Theodosius the Younger*, some Fragments, and a short Compendium whereof, made by a Person who was of the *Homoeousian* Opinion, are still extant, testifies, that one *Alexander*, Sir-named *Bancala*, made a difference between *Arius*, and

and *Alexander* the Bishop; and that from thence it was, that occasion was taken to preach the *Consubstantial Doctrine*. This *Philostorgius* was indeed a favourer of *Arius's* Opinion; but there is no reason we should give him no manner of credit, and all, as is usual, to those of the opposite Party.

324.

About the same time began *Licinius*, out of hatred to *Constantine*, to trouble the Christians, and soon after brake out into open War; but being overcome by *Constantine*, in some Engagements both by Sea and Land, he was brought to comply: yet *Constantine* finding at last, that he and *Martinianus*, whom the other had made *Cesar*, could not forbear forming of new Designs and Attempts, he commanded his Head to be struck off.

325.

But as the Controversie about the Celebration of *Easter*, (of which we have already made mention, in the time of *Victor*, Bishop of *Rome*) did still the more heighten the Differences between *Arius* and his Opponents, there was a Synod appointed to be called, to meet at *Nice*, from all the *Roman Empire*, wherein met cccxviii Bishops; and the same began on the 14th. of *June*, and ended on the 25th. of *August* following.

In this Council it was Enacted, That all should celebrate *Easter* on the same Day, that is, the first *Sunday* after the Fourteenth Day of the New Moon next succeeding the Vernal Equinox. There was also a Creed or Confession of Faith made, wherein that Opinion that opposed *Arius's* Sentiments was confirmed. As for the Creed, you will find it in *Socrates*, l. i. c. 8. of his *Eccles. Hist.*

But

But because this Synod was accounted to be the first Oecumenical Council, we shall contrary to our custom, say somewhat more concerning it.

In the first place, There were great Contentions between the Bishops, which is expressly affirmed by *Eusebius*, cap. xlii. lib. 3. of the *Life of Constantine*; though *Constantine*, in a grave Speech, exhorted them all to Peace and Unanimity: These are his words; *Οἱ μὲν ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔχουσιν τὴν πίστιν, οἱ δὲ ἀνδορῶντες, καὶ ἀντιμαχόμενοι, &c.* Some began to accuse their Neighbours, while others defended themselves, and returned the Accusation upon their Opponents. Neither could their Wranglings be composed any otherwise, than by throwing their Petitions into the fire.

There is no small Controversy about the meaning of the *Nicene Creed*; concerning which, you may read *Stephen Curcellanus's* Dissertation, *de Vocibus Trinitatis*, &c. where he shews, the *Nicene* Fathers believed there were Three Gods equal to one another. There were Five Bishops who would not subscribe, and they were *Eusebius* of *Nicomedia*, *Theognis* of *Nice*, *Mari* of *Chalcedon*, *Theonas* of *Marmarisa*, and *Secundus* of *Ptolemais*. These said, they could not consent to admit of the word *τὸ ὁμοούσιον*, because that may be said to be Consubstantial, which proceeds from another either by Partition, or Flowing, or Eruption; by Eruption, as the Bud is from the Roots; by Flowing, as Children from their Parents; and by Partition, as two or three small vials, from a mass of Gold. But none of these ways can the *ὁ υἱος*, or Word, be the Son of God. But the Synod said, that the Son was from the Father without any Partition,

tition, as it might be in Corporeal things; but they made use of the word *ἰσότης*, as signifying only the Equality of the Substance, and not Numerical Unity.

Eusebius Bishop of *Cæsarea*, who sat near the Emperor in the Synod, was at first dubious whether the word *ἰσότης* should be allowed of; but at last, upon granting him to make his Interpretation, he gave way to it. He said, "He approved of it, for peace sake, as he did also of those words, *γεννητός ἐκ πατρὸς*, Begotten, not made; because they said *Made* was a word that was common to all other Creatures, that were made by the Son, wherewith the Son had nothing like unto them; and moreover, that he was not *made* like unto those things made by him, but was of a much more excellent Substance than all the Creatures; which indeed the Divine Oracles taught us to be of the Father, by some secret method of Generation: That he was *Consubstantial with the Father*, implied no more, than that the Son hath nothing of likeness in him to the Creatures he had made, but that he was like unto, *ὅτι ἕως ἡμετέρῃς ἀποκαλύψεως*, the Father alone, of whom he was begotten; and that he was of no other Subsistence, or Substance, but of the Father." These things, which are taken out of *Eusebius* Bishop of *Cæsarea's* Epistles, (as you have them in the foremention'd place of *Socrates*, and others that might be mention'd) do sufficiently manifest unto us, that the *Nicene* Fathers had other sort of Sentiments, than what the Modern Christians have, in relation to the said Point.

The

The *Arians* also themselves did at length acquiesce, except *Thronas* and *Secundus*, with the *Creed* of that Synod, and allowed of it; but upon that Condition, (as you have it in *Athanasius's* Second Apology) That *Arius*, who himself also allowed thereof, should not return to *Alexandria*. *Athanasius*, next year, was advanced into the See of *Alexandria*; who, while he was yet but Deacon, stiffly opposed *Arius*. *Philostorgius* hath many things in relation to him, that are not much to his Reputation; which perhaps are as little to be credited, as what the *Consubstantial Men* have said concerning *Arius*, and therefore are yet no more to be rejected than these.

326.

The same year, which was next after the Synod, *Crispus Cesar*, upon account of his being suspected to have committed Incest with his Mother-in-Law, was put to death, by his Father's Command: And *Fausta* being kept in custody till the following year, was killed in a Bath, because she was thought to have falsely accused *Crispus*. *Ablavius*, who afterwards attained to the Honour of being Consul, hath set forth *Constantine's* Cruelty, in the following lines:

Sæterni aurea sæcla quis requirat?
Sunt hæc gemmeæ, sed Neroniana.

Then *Constantine* and his Mother *Helen* built several Churches in *Judæa*, *Jerusalem*, *Mount Oliver*, and *Bethlehem*.

330.

The Council of *Nice*, by the Definition they made, could not extinguish the Dissentions reigning

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among

among the Christians. In Egypt there were great Animosities between the *Arians* and *Arbanians*. Which last the Confubstantial Writers have fo far favoured, that they have condemned the other's Proceedings in all Points. This year there happened a Tumult at *Antioch*, arifing from the fame Caufe, which *Petavius*, after *Baronius*, hath miftakingly affigned to the Year 324, and cites *Eusebius's* Authority for it, to no purpofe; when that Author, in *Conftantine's* Life, lib. iii. cap. 60. fpeaks of things quite different therefrom, and fuch as happened five years after the Synod was held; as *H. Valesius*, upon that place in *Eusebius*, hath demonstrated: Upon the death of *Paulinus* Bifhop of *Antioch*, they had great feuds amongst them in that City, about the Choice of a Succelfor; the *Arians* being obftinately bent to have *Eusebius* Bifhop of *Cæfarea* tranflated thither. [*Euseb.* lib. iii. de Vita *Conftantini*, cap. 57.] At length, *Eustathius*, a *Catholic*, and worthy Prelate, was put in. [*Theodor.* lib. i. c. 7.] *Blondell* has well obferved, in the Margin of *Petavius*, it's wrong; for what *Eusebius* relates, belongs to the Depofing of *Eustathius*. He might alfo have added, That it was not the *Arians*, but *Eustathius*, that was the occafion of the Sedition; whom *Eusebius* (in the fore-cited place) calls *ἡ σκάνδαλον*.

This fame year was the City *Byzantium* Dedicated, which *Conftantine* had two years before begun to re-build, and was, according to the Emperor's Name, called *Conftantinople*. From henceforward it was made the Metropolis of the *East*, and began to be called *NEA ΡΟΜΗ*.

Conftans,

333.

Constantius, the Son of *Constantine*, was made *Cæsar* this year. The *Sarmatians*, about the same time, that had been so often conquered, and their rebellious Servants being brought to submit, were divided through *Macedon*, *Thrace*, and *Italy*.

335.

Dalmatius, the Emperor *Constantine's* Brother's Son, having been advanced to the Dignity of *Cæsar*, the Empire was in this manner divided between the *Cæsars*. *Constantine* the Younger had the Charge of *Gaul*; *Constantius*, of the *East*; and *Africa*, *Illyricum*, and *Italy*, was the lot of *Constantius*; whilst *Dalmatius* was to look after the *Germanick* Frontiers.

Then it was that *Athanasius* was condemned in the Synod of *Tyre*, because he had by ill methods got himself made Bishop of *Alexandria*, and for other grievous Offences, if you will believe *Philostorgius*. [See lib. iii. §. 11.] It's certain, that though *Philostorgius* was a favourer of *Arius*; yet where he believes him to have fallen into an Error, he fails not to reprove him; and therefore he might deal candidly in other things. [See lib. ii. §. 3.] *Athanasius* being accused a second time, by the same Bishops now assembled at *Constantinople*, that had condemned him at *Tyre*, was by *Constantine* banished to *Treves*. This year it was, that *Arius* said to have died by a wonderful Judgment of God, as his Adversaries afterwards gave out; but their Squabbles were then too hot to encline us to give credit to either Side.

337.

This year died the Emperor *Constantine the Great*,

after a Reign of One and thirty years. His three Sons, *Constantine*, *Constantius*, and *Constans* were immediately Proclaimed; who divided the Empire betwixt them. *Dalmatius* *Cesar*, *Constantius* the Brother of *Constantine* the Great, and *Anaballianus*, on whom the Purple and Golden Robe was conferred by *Constantine*, who declared them *Nobilissimi* at the same time, were also in some measure Sharers in the Empire. As to this last mention'd Dignity, you may consult *John Meursius*, in his *Lexicon Græco-Barbarum*, under the word ΝΟΒΕΛΛΙΜΟΣ. But these three were slain in a Tumult of the Soldiery, by the means of *Constantius*, who egged the latter to it, or at least connived at them; and together with them, *Optatus* made a *Patrician* by *Constantine*, (of which word see the said Author, under the word ΠΑΤΡΙΚΙΟΣ) the same being a new-coin'd Honour, which privileged him who enjoy'd it, to take Place of the *Præfectus Prætorio*. At the same time, *Ablatius*, who was *Præfectus Prætorio*, was cut off also. We learn out of *Philostorgius*, that there was a Rumour spread abroad, That *Constantine* was poison'd by his Brethren; and that when he found his death draw nigh, he made his Will, and commanded the first of his Sons that should reach *Nicomedia*, where he died, to revenge his death. And perhaps, *Constantius*, who first arriv'd there, laid hold of this pretence to cut them all off.

OF 341.

Athanasius was honourably recalled from Banishment, by *Constantine* the Younger; who, not long after, making War upon his Brother *Constantius* and

and breaking more like a Robber, than an Enemy in War, into his Division of the Empire, was slain. *Athanasius* was thereupon called to the Synod of *Antioch*, where about an hundred Bishops were assembled, one third whereof espoused *Arius's* Opinion; who condemned and deposed him, putting *Gregory the Cappadocian* into his See. In the mean time, *Julius*, Bishop of *Rome*, absolved not only *Athanasius*, in a Synod assembled in that City, but also condemned the Synod of *Antioch*. And *Athanasius* returning to *Alexandria*, raised a great Tumult against *Gregory*, wherein divers Soldiers and Citizens were slain. *Macedonius*, at the same time, being substituted by *Hermogenes*, the Emperor's Prefect, in the room of *Eusebius*, who from the See of *Nicomedia*, was translated to that of *Constantinople*, *Hermogenes* was tore to pieces by the *Homoousian* Party (as they were called,) these last being intent to restore *Paul*, who had been put out, to the exercise of his Function again.

Then it was, that *Photinus*, the Disciple of *Marcellus* of *Ancyra*, they said, broach'd his Opinion concerning *Christ*; which was much the same, as far as may be gathered from the Ancients, with that of *Paul* of *Samosata*, of which we have made mention under the Emperor *Aurelian*.

344.

There was a new Council held by the *Arians*, at *Antioch*; wherein was formed a new Confession of Faith, besides that made in the former Synod held in the same City, wherein the word *eterna* was left out. The latter is said to have been *Lucian* the Martyr's, whom *Alexander* Bishop of *Alexandria*,

and *Philostorgius*, own to have been of *Arius's* Opinion. [See *Sozomen*, lib. iii. cap. 5.] *Lucian*, and the *Arians* in this same Confession, declining to make the Son *Consubstantial*, say, that he was *ὁμοεικός* τοῦ πατρὸς, *ὁμοῦ* τοῦ πατρὸς, *ὁμοῦ* τοῦ πατρὸς, *ὁμοῦ* τοῦ πατρὸς, that is, *As to his Divinity, Immutible, and not obnoxious to Change*, but the *Immutible Image of the Essence, Council, and Power of the Father*, the *First-born of every Creature*. *H. Valesius* translates the word *ὁμοεικός*, *In no wise differing*. But though the word frequently occurs in that sense, yet it signifies also *Immutible*. Which inclines me to believe, that *Lucian* would have a Confession made in such terms as were agreeable to both Parties; which hath been often done, in relation to this Controversy.

While *Constantius* was engaged in a War against the *Persians*, *Constans*, in the West, was intent upon the Restitution of *Athanasius* to the See of *Alexandria*; and for that end, with his Brother's concurrence, called a Synod at *Sardis*, a City in *Illyricum*, in the Confines of *Thrace* and *Myfia*. Here met Three hundred and seventy Bishops; wherein, when most of them were *Homousians*, *Athanasius* was absolved. But the *Arian* Bishops, stealing from thence, met at *Philippi*, and set up contrary Decrees, which they also called by the Name of *Sardis Decrees*. Neither would *Athanasius* have been recalled to *Alexandria*, but that *Gregory* being killed by the *Homousian* Party, and that *Constantius*, moved by *Constans* his threatening Letters, thought fit to restore him, for Peace sake, two years after the Synod of *Sardis*. *Constantius*

355. *Constant* was this year slain by *Magnentius*, who seized upon the Empire in Gaul. The same was done by *Varian* in *Pannonia*, and *Nepotianus* at *Rome*: But *Magnentius* quickly over-powered the rest, though he was himself, a year after he assumed the Empire, ruined by *Constantius*.

The same year, wherein *Magnentius* was slain, there was a Synod held at *Sirmium*, wherein *Photinus* was condemned. They were all *Arian* Bishops that met there, yet their Canons were no less sound than others. Then it was, the Appellation of *Pagan* is thought to have had its original, to wit, when *Constantius* commanded all the Soldiery to embrace Christianity, and cashier'd those that refused, and would have them called *Pagans*.

When *Constantius* march'd against *Magnentius*, he made *Constantius Gallus*, his Cousin-German, *Cesar*; but in about four years after, when he had perpetrated a great many Cruelties, he took care to have him slain. *Julian*, *Gallus's* Brother, had much ado to escape the same fate; but he was afterwards sent to *Athens*, to study.

357.

Athanasius was about the same time condemned in the Synods of *Arles* and *Milan*, and several of those that were for the *Homousian* Doctrine were banish'd, of which number were *Liberius* Bishop *Rome*, *Hilary* of *Poitiers*, *Eusebius* of *Vercell*, with other Bishops. *Liberius*, after two years Exile, subscribed the Condemnation of *Athanasius*, and put out a Confession of Faith, wherein the word *in* was left out; though he said, the Son was in all things most like unto the Father.

About these times it was, that the *Arians* began to be distinguish'd into *Homoiousians* and *Anomeans*; of which the first said, he was in all things of like Substance with the Father; whereas the other contested, he was unlike unto him, (if the Ancients may be credited upon this Head.)

Julian, whom *Constantius* had created *Cesar*, performed many famous Exploits in *Gaul* and *Germany*, while *Constantius* made an Invasion into *Sarmatia*.

After the Celebration of the Synod of *Ancyra*, wherein the *Anomeans* were condemned, and that several Places were pitch'd upon to hold a General Council at; it was at last agreed, there should be two Synods had; one at *Seleucia*, in *Isauria*, for the *East*; and the other at *Ariminum*, in *Italy*, for the *West*.

359. There were great Contentions between the *Homoiousians* and *Anomeans*, but at length the latter were worsted; and that Confession of Faith that was made in the first Synod, held at *Antioch*, in the Year 341, was approved of; wherein the word *sole* was only left out.

There were Four hundred Bishops met at *Ariminum*, of whom almost one fourth part favoured *Arianism*; and wherein, after divers Janglings, and many Delays, most of them subscribed to a Confession of Faith, wherein the Son of God was denied only to be a Creature like unto the rest of the Creatures.

Macedonius was said, the following year, upon his Expulsion from *Constantinople*, to have broach'd his Opinion concerning the Divinity of the Holy Spirit.

Spirit. This Man did indeed deny, with the rest of the *Arians*, that the Son was Consubstantial with the Father, and contended that he was only like him in all things; but he openly said, that the Spirit was a *Creature*. [See *Theodoritus's Ecclesiast. Hist.* lib. ii. cap. 6.] He was succeeded by *Endoxius* the *Anomæan*, who had been before Bishop of *Antioch*; at whose departure arose much strife at *Antioch*. There were some who would follow *Eustathius*, who was Expelled in the Year 330; but others were for *Milerus*, who had been introduced by the favourers of *Endoxius*, and forsaken *Arianism*: And, lastly, some sticking close to the Opinion of *Arius*, withdrew from the Communion of both, and followed *Enzoins* for their Bishop.

362.

Constantius and *Julian* had been very jealous of one another for some years; and the latter had at length broke out and made War upon *Constantius*, if the other, in his return from the *Persian War*, had not died. Then *Julian* made an open Profession of Heathenism; and having opened the Temples of the Gods, took the Office and Part of *Pontifex Maximus* upon him. This Prince allured many to become Heathens, and fomented the Divisions that were between the Bishops, who were already, of their own accord, but too much disposed to them.

Lucifer Calaritanus began a Schism, which had its first rise from him; and that was, That he and his Followers would not Communicate with the Lapsed.

Themistius,

Themistius, Libanius, and several other Philosophers flourished at this time, whom *Julian* greatly favoured, who, to give him his due, was a most learned and valiant Prince, and in whom there was scarce any thing reproveable, save his Heathenish Superstition. He began to rebuild the Temple of *Jerusalem*, but could not finish the Work. As he was the same year waging War against the *Persians*, and had begun the Battle without his Coat of Mail on, he received his mortal Wound by an uncertain Hand.

363.

Jovian was immediately chosen Emperor by the Soldiers, being before the Chief of his Domesticks; who, having made a Peace with the King of *Persia*, returned to *Constantinople*; where he profess'd himself to be of the *Homoousian* Belief. He caused the Temples of the Heathens to be shut up, and allowed the Christians to open Schools for the Professors of the Liberal Arts, which *Julian* had prohibited. But he dying next year, as was said, with the Smell of Prunes, was succeeded by *Valentinian*; who having declared *Valens, Augustus*, left him at *Constantinople*, to govern the *East*, while himself went to do the same in the *Western* Parts of the Empire. Then the *Arians, Semi-Arians* (for so they called the *Homoiousians*,) and the *Homoousians* or *Consubstantialists*, filled all places, especially the *East*, with Tumults, and *Valens* proved to be a favourer of the *Arians*.

Gregory and Basilus, who before had led a Monastick Life, left their Solitude, that they might oppose the prevailing *Arians*, and defended the *Homoousian* Doctrine.

Upon

367. Upon the death of *Liberius*, there was such a base Contention between *Damasus* and *Ursicinus*, about the Bishoprick of *Rome*, that there were no less than an Hundred and thirty seven Persons found slain in one day, in the Church of *Sicinius*. At length *Damasus* prevail'd, and is said to have been lawfully chosen, as 'tis usual with the Church History, where all things are judged by the Event of them.

Valentinian, the same year, created his Son *Gratian*, Augustus, from the Tribunal; while *Valens*, in the mean time, fought several Battels against the *Goths*.

Didymus of *Alexandria*, a most learned Man, lived in these times, though he had lost the use of his sight since he was but five years old; so did also *Ruffinus* of *Aquileia*, who translated several Pieces of *Origen's* Works into Latin; as well as *Basil*, Bishop of *Cæsarea*; and *Gregory* of *Sasimum*, in *Cappadocia*.

371. It's recorded, as a very singular thing, That *Valentinian* allowed the *Altar of Victory* to stand in the Capitol, and the Heathen Senators to offer Sacrifice upon it; for which he had thanks given him by *Symmachus*, a most eloquent Man, whose Works are still extant. The truth of it is, both the *Theodosian* and *Justinian* Codex are full of very severe Rescripts against Heathens and Hereticks; so far, if I may so say, was the nature of Christian Meekness unknown unto them.

374.

Ambrosius, Bishop of *Milan*, was succeeded by
Ambrose,

Ambrose, who was chosen to that See, the eighth day after he was baptized. Then it was, that *Jerom*, *Epiphanius*, *Augustine* (though not yet converted to the Faith,) and *Martin*, Bishop of *Tours*, lived; which last wrought a great many Miracles, (according to the Account given by *Sulpicius Severus*, a faithful Writer, both in his History and Dialogues:) But we may justly prefer, before all those miraculous Stories, what is said concerning *Martin's* Judgment, in respect to the Slayers of Hereticks, with whom he would not Communicate, and did not above once, and that against his will, at the instance of *Maximus Tyrannus*.

375.

Upon the death of *Valentinian*, besides *Gratian*, who was already Emperor, his younger Brother was also elected to the Dignity; and next year, *Valence* was overcome in *Thrace*, by the *Goths*, and his Body never found, the Barbarians having burnt the Village, whither he was carried, out of the Army. The *Goths* thereupon ravaged all *Thrace* and *Mæsia*, and advanced sometimes even to the Gates of *Constantinople*, but they were repulsed by the Citizens.

379.

As they stood in need of a valiant Man in the East, to repress the fury of these *Barbarians*, and their Incurfions, *Gratian* made *Theodosius* Emperor, and so retired to the Western Parts of the Empire; and it was not long before *Theodosius* overthrew the *Goths*, and drove them out of *Thrace*.

Then was there a Council held at *Antioch*, wherein it was Agreed between *Melotius* and *Paulinus*, Successor to *Eustathius*, That upon the death
of

of one or other of them, the Survivor was to be Bishop alone. Here also, *Apollinaris* of *Laodicea* was condemned; who, they say, should affirm, that the *Word* was only united to the *Flesh* of *Christ*, and not to the *Soul*, and that the *Soul* remained in *sin*. [See *Theodoretus*, lib. v. cap. 3.] But his Adversaries bring him in, arguing in so absurd a manner, that it gives occasion for no small doubting, whether they have given a faithful Account of his Opinion.

There arose a great Controversy in the Church of *Antioch*, (to use the words of *Henry Valesius*) concerning the word *Hypostasis*; the *Meletians* affirming there were Three *Hypostases* or Substances in the Trinity, whereas the *Eustathians* would have only One therein. *Alexander*, in the Council held at *Alexandria*, reconciled the matter, by enacting, That the Profession of the *Nicene Faith* should be only required, without making any mention of the *Hypostasis*, (as you may see in *Athanasius's* Synodical Epistle to the Church of *Antioch*;) But this Controversie, notwithstanding the Decree of the said Council, continued in the Church of *Antioch*, (as *Jerom* witnesseth, in his lviiith Epistle to *Damasus*.) *Valesius* is of opinion, they differed only in words; which is true: But the *Word-warring* did not consist herein, that they who affirmed or were for *μία ὑπόστασις*, meant it to be One Substance for Number; or that they who were for the *τρεῖς ὑποστάσεις*, believed there were Three Persons, though they participated of one and the same Numerical Substance. The Ambiguity consisted herein, that those who stood upon the term *ὑπόστασις μία*, meant that there was but One Substance

Substance in Species ; whereas others affirmed there were Three *Hypostases* in Number, though they agreed with others in respect to the Unity of the Species, as others did with them as to the Trinity of Substances. Now the original of the strife, or rather obscurity of the word *Substance*, was this, that the word bore two significations, one whereof was in use among Philosophers, and the other among the Vulgar. The Philosophers called the Existence of some thing, and not the thing it self, *Substance*: Examples whereof we have in *Budens's Commentaries of the Greek Tongue*, p. 138, & 244. Now in this sence some have affirmed there were Three *Hypostases*, that is, that there were Three Substances in the Trinity, subsisting apart from one another, though they were *ὁμοῦσις*, a like perfect, and of the same kind: But *Substance*, in the vulgar sence, is not the Existence of the thing, but the Thing it self; and accordingly, *Paulinus Eustathianus* asserts a *μία Substantia*, which is, that the Substance of the Son and of the Holy Spirit is not of a different Nature. The same *Budens* has Examples of this Notion, pag. 466. In the Synod convoked at *Sardis*, whose words are recorded in *Theodoritus*, lib. ii. cap. 8. there is an *Anathema* pronounced against those who say that the *Hypostases* of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost are different, and 'tis affirm'd there was but *μία Substantia* ἡ δὲ αὐτὴ ἐκ τῆς αὐτῆς οὐσίας, that is, one *Hypostasis*, which the Hereticks call *ἰδέα*. It's expressly said in the words of this Synod, that the Hereticks call that *ἰδέα*, which the Catholicks name *Substantia*: but *Jerom*, in his Epistle to *Damasus*, doth not use another word, when he saith, *That all the*

learned

learned Schools, in all Ages, knew no other Ambassadors but *wise*. Many others have also spoke after the same manner.

Gregory Nazianzen went to Constantinople, and began to engage the People with such an admiration of his Learning, that he had had that Episcopal See conferred upon him; unless Peter of Alexandria had withstood it; who made it his business, in the absence of the other, to get Maximus (who from a Cynick was turned Christian) by ill methods, substituted in his room. But Demophilus the Arian, and Maximus, being turned out by the Authority of Theodosius, he was, not long after, brought in again to the Church of Constantinople.

381.

Then was the Second Oecumenical Synod convoked in that City, when Meletius first, with some other Bishops, confirmed Gregory in Antioch, before the Synod met together. Afterward, upon the death of Meletius, and that Flavian was substituted in his room, Gregory, upon account of the fore-mention'd Compact, opposed it: so that a Contention arose; and upon the arrival of the Egyptian Bishops, things came to that pass, that Gregory relinquished the Bishoprick of his own accord. After this, there were Canons made against Macedonius.

Maximus, next year, seized upon the Empire in Britain; and having the Seat of his Empire at Treves, he made his Son Valer his Colleague therein. Not long after, his General, Andragathius, slew the Emperor Gratian, now forsaken by his Party; while Theodosius, in the East, gave the Dignity of Augustus to his Son Arcadius.

There

385.
There was a Synod held at *Bordeaux*, against *Priscillian*, Bishop of *Abila*, in *Spain*, and some others; who being declared guilty of notorious Wickednesses, were beheaded, and their Disciples slain. The Bishops *Idacius* and *Ithacius* were so eager for the Infliction of the said Punishment, that 'twas thought *Martin* of *Tours* refrained Communicating with them upon that account, (and here in you may consult *Sulpicius Severus*.)

St. Jerom went the same year into the Land of *Palæstina*, and *St. Augustin* was converted from *Manicheism*, saving that he never utterly relinquished the Notion of Fatal Necessity, and the Sentiments of the *Manicheans* concerning the Liberty of Man.

About these times, *Valentinian* the Younger put forth an Edict in favour of the *Ariani*; while *Theodosius*, on the other hand, did many things in favour of the *Homoousians* (as they called them.) So that the pious Rules no less strove with one another, by the Authority of the Emperors, whom they endeavoured to engage on their side, than they did in Reproaches and *Anathema's*.

Now it was that *Cyril* of *Jerusalem* flourish'd; and *Jerom* and *John*, both Presbyters of *Antioch*, (which last was called *Chrysoftom*) began to grow famous; and about two years after the latter was made Presbyter, when the *Antiochians* had thrown down the Statues of *Theodosius*, he made those Orations which are known by the name of *Ardeuræ*. At the same time, *Maximus* the Tyrant was overcome and slain by *Theodosius*, at *Aquileia*: Neither did his Son *Victor* survive him long; for Count *Arbogastes* cut off his Head, in *Gaul*.

Caſus. *Theodoſius* reſtored to *Palmyrinus* what he took from *Maximus*. Two years after, the People of *Theſſalonica* having ſlain a principal Officer of his, *Theodoſius* commanded a great ſlaughter to be made of them: For which reaſon, *St. Ambroſe* ſhut him out of the Church of *Milan*, till he had given ſigns of a Publick Repentance; neither was he admitted in, till after the expiration of ſome months, as other Penitents uſed to do. Moreover, he made a Law, That the Execution of Sentence paſt, ſhould be deferred for Thirty Days.

Valentinian alſo, the ſame year, made a Law concerning Deaconeſſes, and Women conſecrated to God, That they ſhould give nothing to the Churches. Which was Repealed not long after: And this proved to be the fate of all the Edicts that ſeemed to take any thing away from the Clergy. A Decree of the ſame Emperor had a like ſucceſs, wherein it was Enacted, That Monks ſhould not enter into Cities, but dwell in ſolitary Places. For the ſame was diſuſed in three years after, or thereabouts.

391.

Eugenius relying upon the aid of Count *Arbog-aſtus*, invaded the Weſtern Empire; and *Kle-m-entius*, not long after, died of a Wound he received of *Arbog-aſtus*, at *Kinna*. He was a *Cate-chumen* at that time, and deſired *Ambroſe* to Bap-tize him, before he went upon the Expedition he had projected againſt the *Barbarians*. But though he died unbaptized, yet *Ambroſe* in his Funeral Sermon ſtick'd not to ſay that he was ſaved.

Then began great Wraughings to ariſe about *Origen's* Opinions, between *John* Biſhop of *Jeruſalem*, and

and *Epiphanius* Bishop of *Salamis*, in *Cyprus*, whose Epistle concerning the said *John* of *Jerusalem*'s Errors is still extant, and was turned into Latin by *St. Jerom.* *Paladius* of *Galata*, and *Ruffinus* a Presbyter of *Aquilbia*, were favourers of the same Opinions. You may consult *Sulpitius Severus*'s Dialogues, and the *Origения* of *P. D. Hieron.*, upon this Subject.

Theodosius, being accompany'd with *Honorius*, whom, the year before, he had created *Augustus*, marched against *Arbogastus* and *Eugenius*; and having joined Battle, was worsted the first day: But he overcame the day following, the Winds (as they said) fighting for him. *Theodosius* died the year after this Victory. *Ruffinus* had disposed his Son *Arcadius* of the Eastern Empire, to whom his Father had assign'd it, had it not been for *Scilicho*, *Honorius*'s General, who defeated and slew him.

Then *Augustine*, who had been ordained Presbyter five years before, was made Bishop of *Hippi*. *Claudian*, the last of the Latin Poets, flourish'd at that time.

Eutropius was assisting to *Scilicho*, in the overthrowing of *Ruffinus*; but they could not agree long: *Eutropius* made it his business to get the former, who was going to the East, declared an Enemy to the Commonwealth, by the Emperor and Senate; and endeavoured, from under *Honorius*'s Command, to take away *Africa*, by the means of *Gildo*; wherein he proved at first successful: But *Mascezel*, *Gildo*'s Brother, having received Supplies of Men from *Scilicho*, overcame his Brother, and distressed him so far by his Victory, that

that he went and hang'd himself; and himself, soon after, was, by *Stilich's* Command, thrown over a Bridge, into the River.

398.

John Chrysostom was made Patriarch of *Constantinople*, a Person no less addicted to a severity of Discipline, than famous for Eloquence.

While he ruled the Church of *Constantinople*; *Gainas*, a Confident of *Eutropius*, having made a League with the *Barbarians*, so far deceived him, that in some time he effected his ruine: But after divers Commotions raised in *Constantinople*, he was at length slain himself in *Thrace*.

At the same time, *Theophilus*, Bishop of *Alexandria*, having assembled a Synod, took care to have *Origen* and his Followers condemned. He used all the *Origenian* Monks of *Egypt*, who, in vain, fled for Protection to *St. Chrysostom*.

400.

Then it was, that *Alaricus*, King of the *Goths*, wasted *Italy*; and had *Gaul* and *Spain* assigned him, by *Honorius*, to dwell in.

There were several Synods held about these times, in *Africa*, against the *Donatists*; whom at length, seeing they could not do it by Arguments, they overcame by Force. And this, *St. Augustine*, in his Epistle to *Vincentius*, asserts to be lawful.

403.

St. Chrysostom, not long after, was condemned by *Theophilus* of *Alexandria*, and some other Bishops, at the Instigation of *Eudoxia* the Empress, whom he had offended, by inveighing against the Plays that were celebrated in honour of her, at her Silver Statue, which stood not far from the

Church. Next year he was exil'd into *Cilicia*, thence into *Armenia*; and in the fourth year of his Banishment, died at *Comana*, upon the *Euxine Sea*.

408.

Arcadius himself, who sent him into Banishment, died also not long after, leaving *Theodosius*, his Son, an Infant, behind him, and whom he recommended to the Protection of *Isdegerdes King of Persia*, who discharged the Trust committed to him with great fidelity.

Stilicho, endeavouring to get his Son *Eucherius* made *Cesar*, was slain. Whereupon, *Alaricus* offered to enter into a League with *Honorius*. But the latter rejecting the Terms, the other advanced with his Army twice to *Rome*, and at last took the City; while one *Constantius*, an obscure Person, who invaded the Empire, was in the meantime slain in *Gaul*. *Alaricus*, when he had taken and plundered *Rome*, did, at his departure, take along with him *Placidia*, *Honorius's* Sister, and bestowed her in Marriage on *Ataulphus*, his Kinsman; who, upon the other's death, that happened in a short while after, succeeded him in his Dominions.

413.

About these times, *Celestius*, a Disciple of *Pelagius*, who was a Scot or *Britain*, was condemned in the Synod of *Carthage*. *Pelagius's* Tenet was, That all Men had strength enough, and to spare, bestowed upon them by God, whereby freely to discharge their Duty; and that they stood in no need of other extraordinary Grace to help them therein, besides what the Providence of

of

of God bestowed upon all Men; and, That Infants were neither capable of Vice nor Vertue, which then only exert themselves, when they become adult. Others, who denied the said liberty, and believed most Men, through an Eternal Necessity, which they called *Predestination*, were adjudged to go to Hell, withstood them stiffly; and under the Name of *Divine Grace*, (which they said *Pelagius* was an Enemy to) establish'd their own Opinion among the *Christians*, which before was scarce ever heard of in the World.

At the same time, *Attalus* and *Horacianus*, set up for Tyrants in *Italy* and *Africa*, but quickly lost their Usurped Power; while the *Goths*, in the mean time, waged War against the *Alans* and *Vandals*, in *Spain* and *Gaul*, under the Conduct of *Vallia*, *Arminius*'s his Successor, who restored *Placidia* to *Honorius*, and was marry'd to Count *Constantine*.

514. This year, the first Synod at *Diaspolis*, in the Land of *Palestine*, was held against *Pelagius*; where he is said to have retracted his Errors, and to be absolved. Another Synod, in conformity to this, condemn'd the *Pelagian* Errors in *Africa*; and sent Letters to *Innocent*, Bishop of *Rome*, to induce him to do the like. The same thing was done that year, by the Synod held at *Milevitum*, in *Numidia*. But *Celestius*, the Disciple of *Pelagius*, coming to *Rome*, after the death of *Innocent*, cleared himself before *Zosimus*, then Pope, who wrote to the Clergy in *Africa*, That if they knew of any one that were minded to accuse *Celestius*, they should send him to *Rome*:

And he did at the same time inveigh bitterly against *Lazarus* and *Herodes*, two *Gaulish* Bishops, for their rash Accusation of *Celestius* and *Pelagius*. He wrote also, not long after, such other Letters in favour of *Pelagius*, which *Pelagius's* Adversaries say were obtained through cunning Dissimulation: But there is no reason we should believe them, before *Pelagius*; seeing they used all the Artifice imaginable to defame his Doctrine, and obtained an Order from *Honorius* against him. [See *Ger. John Vossius*, in *Historia Pelagiana*.]

From thence, in the mean time, arose Contentions about Appeals from Places beyond the Seas; while *Zosimus*, in opposition to the *African* Bishops, urged, That Appeals to the See of *Rome* were lawful; and for this he insisted upon I do not know what Canon of the Council of *Nice*, whereby he said it was manifest those Appeals were Canonical. But the *African* Fathers found the Canon was fictitious, by sending some to the East, to bring them the Canons of that Council: And hence sprung a Schism between the *Roman* and *African* Churches.

While the *Romans* waged War against the *Persians* in the East, and that *Honorius*, who govern'd the Western Empire, wasted away his time in Idleness, the Kingdom of the *Franks*, under *Pharamond*, is said to have begun.

A few years after, when *Placidia*, with her Sons *Valentinian* and *Honorius*, were drove away by the Emperor *Honorius*, she fled to *Thrace*, into the East; where she had the Dignity of *Augusta*.

Augustus conferred upon her, as her Son *Valentinian* had that of *Cæsar*. This Prince, upon the death of *Honorius*, was sent into *Italy*, to suppress *John*, Principal Notary, who had invaded the Empire of the deceased. Which he successfully performed, and in a little time after, did, by the help of *Ælius*, a valiant Man, to whom he was much obliged, overthrow Count *Boniface*, who had seized upon the Empire in *Africa*.

428.

Nestorius, Bishop of *Constantinople*, is said to have spread his Doctrine at that time; whereby he contended, as they would have it, That there were Two Persons in Christ. *Cyril*, Bishop of *Alexandria*, opposed him vehemently; though it's very likely, the whole Contest was nothing but meer *Word-marring*: nay, if *Cyril's* words were as rigidly scanned as those of *Nestorius*, the Bishop of *Alexandria* would appear to be more *Heretodox* than the other. But yet the Synod assembled at *Ephesus*, which was called the Third General one, and which consisted of Two hundred Bishops, condemned *Nestorius*: But *John*, Bishop of *Antioch*, coming thither with his Party, did, on the fifth day after *Nestorius's* Condemnation, serve *Cyril* the same turn, and annul the Council's Decrees. From whence arose a Schism in the Eastern Churches, which could scarce be composed again. The whole Controversy had its beginning from the ambiguity of the words *son* and *god*. For while some confounded the terms, and said there were *no son* & *no god* in Christ. Others, who made a Distinction between them,

them, contended, That there were indeed Two Na-
tures in him, but One Person. Besides which, there
were also some who said there were but One Na-
ture and One Person in him; from whence after-
wards sprang the Opinion of the Eutychians, of
whom by and by. At length, when Cyril's Party,
who were at first inferior to the other, got the
better on't with the Emperor Theodosius, Nesto-
rian's Books were condemned: In Defence where-
of, the Nestorians published the Books of Diodorus
of Tarsus, and Theodorus of Mopsuestenum, who
defended both Natures, which were condemned
by some, and approved by others, when they
did not rightly understand one another.

Then was the Theodosian Code publish'd, being
the year after Vincentius Lerinensis put out his Book
called *Commonitorium*.

The Goths, Huns and Vandals, about these times,
molested the Roman Empire, in divers Parts; tho'
the Roman Generals craftily made use sometimes of
one, sometimes of another's friendship, in order
to appease the rest.

437. Valentinian the Second marry'd Eudoxia, Theo-
dorus's Daughter, to whom he had been betrothed
a long time before. Eudoxia, the Mother of this
Prince, went to Greece the next year, to pay
her Vows, where she stayed for the space of a
year; for then it was that holy Places began to
be had in much veneration, and many Pilgrimages
were made thither. Several of the
Reliques of the Saints long since deceased, began
to grow famous, by which great Multitudes
used to be drawn, whereby it came to pass, that
Men

Men began to invoke the holy Martyrs, and others, by whose Prayers they believed those things they asked of God, would be more easily obtained. From henceforward the Thirteenth Book of *Dionysius Petavius de Div. Temp.* is stuffed with a great many Monkish Stories, he neglecting no opportunity of taking notice of those *Reliques*, which at that time grew in vogue with the People.

439.

Carthage was taken by the *Vandals*, after it had been almost for Six hundred years in the hands of the *Romans*. The Conquerors are said to have vented their rage against the Christians, and especially the Priests, by the Command of King *Geiseric*.

It's said, there were several *Manichaeans* discovered at this time in *Italy*, who were sharply prosecuted by *Leo*, Bishop of *Rome*.

Bleda and *Attila*, Kings of the *Huns*, ravaged *Illyria* and *Thracia*; and besides that, extorted great Sums of Money from *Theodosius*. But *Attila*, after his Brother *Bleda* was slain, had the whole Power in his hands; and not long after, over-ran almost all *Europe*.

448.

Eusebius, this year, is said to have been convicted of Heresy, in the Synod of *Constantinople*, because he confounded the Natures of Christ; which *Nestorius* had over-estimated. But next year, there was a Synod held at *Ephesus*, wherein *Dioscorus*, Bishop of *Alexandria*, restored him to Communion again, from whence arose great brawlings.

450.

Attila having once expelled his Wife *Eu-
dokia*, took Sister *Belcheris* (whose wife *Con-*
stantius was)

fels

self had been a long time useful to him) from the Court, did now, upon a sense of his error, recall them, and died not long after, after he had appointed *Marcianus* to succeed him; who, (together with his Wife *Pulcheria*) taking the Reins of Empire into his hands, assembled the Council of *Chalcedon*, which was styled the Fourth General one, and wherein *Eutyches* and *Dioscorus* were condemned.

From these times it seems to have come to pass, that the *Abyssines*, and others in *Egypt*, who were infected with *Dioscorus's* Doctrine, have begun to oppose other Christians, as there were many in *Babylon* who followed *Nestorius's* Opinions, remnants of whom continue to this day, both in *Africa* and *Asia*.

Though *Attila*, at that time, was overcome in some Battels, by *Etius*, yet he wasted *Gaul* and *Italy* far and near; in which Age, they say, the City of *Venice* had its beginning; many Persons, for fear of *Attila*, flying into the Island wherein the same is situated.

453.

He died the year after he had quitted *Italy*.

454.

Valentinian, not long after he had put *Etius* to death, was himself cut off by *Maximus*, a Senator, who had advised him to that Fact. But *Eudoxia*, *Valentinian's* Wife, called *Geisericus* out of *Africa*; who possessing himself of *Rome*, transported vast Riches from thence into *Africa*, and marry'd *Eudoxia's* Daughter, of the same Name, to his Son *Plauticus*.

455.

Avitus, in the mean time, usurped the Empire in *Italy*; while *Meroveus*, who was the third in descent

descent from *Pharamond*, and who distinguish'd the first Race of the Kings of *France* by that of the *Merovingian*, according to his own Name, reigned among the *Franks*.

Theodoricus, King of the *Goths*, brought the *Suevians*, who held part of *Spain*, under his Subjection, after he had made their King *Rechiarus* his Prisoner, being encouraged thereunto by the Persuasions of *Avitus*.

457.

But this Person, next year, being forsaken by the *Gauls* and *Goths*, lost both his Empire and his Life. At the same time died *Martianus*, Emperor in the East, and was succeeded by *Lea*, with whose consent *Majorianus* was made Emperor of *Ravenna*. But this Prince, after four years Reign, was slain by *Ricimer*, and succeeded by *Severus*.

In those times it was, they say, that the *Egyptian* Monks, of the *Eutychian* Persuasion, raised Commotions, under the leading of *Timotheus* *Elurus*, and that at last they advanced him into the Episcopal See of *Alexandria*, when they had slain *Proterius*; but that *Elurus*, soon after, was banish'd by the Emperor *Leo*.

463.

Peter Fullo, another seditious Person, having expelled *Martyrius*, invaded the See of *Antioch*. They say, this *Peter* held the same Opinion as the *Theopaschites*, who affirmed, That not only Man, but God had suffered; and that he had added to the *Trisagium*, who died for us, these words, *Sancte fortis, Sancte Deus, Sancte Immortalis, qui passus es pro nobis, miserere nobis*. "O Holy and Strong, Holy God, Holy and Immortal, who

"who hath suffered for us, have mercy on us." But he was quickly banish'd by Leo.

465. This year, *Severus*, by the Treachery of *Ricimer*, a Patrician, was poisoned and died; after whose decease, there was an *Interregnum* for one year, when *Theodoricus*, King of the *Goths*, departed this life, and left his Son *Evaricus* to succeed him. After this, did *Leo* the Emperor send *Anthemius*, a Nobleman, to *Rome*, and made him *Augustus*.

467. In the mean time *Geisericus*, who with a strong Fleet wasted the Coasts of *Greece*, being overcome by *Leo's* Generals, sued for Peace, and confined himself within the Bounds of *Africa*. But soon after, he raised new Commotions; which were difficultly quelled, because of the Treachery of *Basiliscus*, whom *Leo* sent against him.

472. *Anthemius* was slain by *Ricimer*, his Son-in-Law, and *Olybrius* advanced to his Place, who died the same year. His Successor was *Glycerius*. After him came *Majorinus*, and then *Nepos*, all of them in the space of two years. There were also others who rashly snapt at the Western Empire, which they could not hold. At length, *Augustulus*, the Son of *Orestes*, was the last Emperor of the West.

474. *Leo*, in the East, left a Son of his own Name, *Leo II*, who made *Zeno* his Colleague in the Empire; and not long after, by his death, gave *Basiliscus* an opportunity to invade the Empire, who expelled *Zeno*. But he, in a short time, recovered

covered his Station, and made an Exile of *Euphrates*, in which state he died.

476.

In the mean time, the *Ostrogoths* wasted *Illyricum* and *Italy*; while the *Arabians* *Saracens* did the same by *Mesopotamia*, or caused the People to ransom it for Money. The *Herulians* also being called in by *Nepos's* Favourers, whom *Augustulus* had succeeded, divested this last of the Throne, and at length PUT AN END TO THE WESTERN EMPIRE. So that their King *Odoacer* took the Government upon him.

482.

Acacius, whom *Zeno* had advanced to the See of *Constantinople*, was the occasion of his writing a Letter to the Clergy and Monks of *Egypt*; wherein he reconciled the Tenets of those who followed *Dioscorus's* Opinion with the Decrees of the Synod of *Chalcedon*: And those who followed the said Decrees, were by others called *Melchites*, because they embraced the Opinion of *Melech*, the King; for in the Arabick Language, used by the *Egyptian-Arabs*, that is the Name they give a King, as tis also in the Hebrew. *Zeno* would have the *Egyptians* subscribe this Epistle, which is inserted in *Evagrius's Ecclesiastical History*, lib. iii. cap. 14. but herein they did not comply with him. The same was also called *ENOTIKON*, because it was written with a design of reconciling the contending Parties. The Synods of *Nice*, *Constantinople* and *Ephesus* are approved of therein; but that of *Chalcedon* is left out, and this Confession of Faith inserted: We confess one only begotten Son of God, and God made true Man,

* These words
are taken out
of the Chalce-
don Creed. See
Evang. l. 2. c. 4.

our Lord Jesus Christ, * consubstantial
with the Father, according to the Di-
vine Nature, and the same consubstan-
tial with us, according to his Humanity;

ΟΜΟΟΥΣΙΟΝ ΤΩ ΠΑΤΡΙ ΚΑΤΑ
ΤΗΝ ΘΕΟΤΗΤΑ, & ΟΜΟΟΥΣΙΟΝ ΗΜΙΝ
ΤΟΝ ΑΤΤΟΝ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟ-

ΤΗΤΑ: who came down and was begotten by the
Holy Ghost, of the Virgin Mary and the Mother of
God; That he is One, and not Two, ΕΝΑ ΤΤΙΧΑ-

ΝΕΙΝ, ΟΥ ΔΥΟ: For we call both the Miracles

and Sufferings, which he endured of his own accord
in the flesh, the Miracles and Sufferings of One; but

for those who divide or confound them, or introduce
a phantom, we by no means receive them; for that

true and sinless Incarnation, from the Mother of God,
made no accession of another Son; for the Trinity al-

ways remains the Trinity, though God, so wit, the
Word, one of the Trinity, was Incarnate. Those

who have followed this Edict, because they have
neither condemned the Eutychians nor others, nor

yet adhered to the Heads of any one Faction,
have been called *Maximians*, the *Doubting*, and

ακεφαλοι, the *Headless*; others give a different ori-
ginal to the Name, than this now suggested.

484.

Zeno, over and above the Church-Commotions
he had to do with, had *Illus* and *Leontius*, who

rebelled against him, to suppress. At that time
there arose new Wranglings among the Bishops;

hence it came to pass, that seeing some had long
since introduced the Pictures of the Saints into

their Churches, others have esteemed that Practice
to tend to Superstition; therefore these last purged

their

their Churches of them, and run them down both by Word and Writing; among whom, *Philoxenus*, Bishop of *Hierapolis*, was Chief.

490.

This year, *Theodoricus*, having conquer'd *Odoacer* King of the *Heruli*, possess'd himself of *Italy*. This Prince is not the same as is above-mention'd, under the Emperors *Martianus* and *Leo*.

Zeno died next year, and was succeeded by *Anastasius*, through the favour of *Ariadne*, the deceased Emperor's Wife, who was enamour'd on him, in the Life-time of her Husband. *Zeno's* Brother, *Longinus*, being excluded, who being sent by *Anastasius* into *Isauria*, rebelled against him, and was with difficulty, after a seven years War, overcome.

492.

Anastasius favoured those whom they called the *Doubters*, or *Headless*; and allowed every Man the freedom to follow what he pleased, and turn'd those out of the Churches who raised Tumults about the Synod of *Chalcedon*, or condemned or approved it. But the Emperor, who was very much for Peace, could not bring to Agreement those Bishops who were but little acquainted with the Christian Religion; and such sharp Sticklers for the said Divisions, they thunder'd out their *Anathemas* continually against, and refused Communion with one another. Concerning which, it's worth while to read *Evagrius*, lib. iii. cap. 30.

At this time was *Odoacer* slain by *Theodonicus*, who having master'd all *Italy*, besieged him at *Reims*, in vain, for three years.

There

495. There were indeed many of the *Goths* who embraced the Christian Religion, in this Age; but they were hated by the *Homoousians*, as Hereticks, because they were Followers of *Arius's* Opinions. The Kings of *France* were also Heathens till now, but *Clodovius* received the Christian Faith, this year. Then did the *Burgundian* Affairs flourish, but in a short time the *French* had the mastery of them.

500. There were great Contests, this year, in the Conclave, whether *Symmachus* or *Laurentius* should be Pope; which could not be composed without Bloodshed, though there were Counts present, whom *Theodoricus* sent thither to suppress the Seditious.

At length *Symmachus* prevailed, and therefore was esteemed lawfully chosen; for here things are always measured by Success.

510. Though *Justinianus* could scarce defend the Empire against the *Persians* and *Saracens*; yet he was plagued besides, with the Domestick Seditions both of the Ecclesiasticks and Laicks. The contrary Factions often-times murdered one another at the Publick Plays, and the Bishops wrangled continually about the *Heretic* and *Chalcedon* Synod. Some Historians have recorded, That when he would have added these words to the *Trisagium*, Who was crucified for us; he was almost destroyed by the Catholick Monks, who while they breathed nothing else but the death of the Emperor, and all the *Doubters* (thus they called them) cried out

as if violence had been offer'd them; that the time of their Suffering Martyrdom was at hand. [See *Evagr.* lib. 1.11. cap. 44. and *Theodorus*, lib. 1.1. p. 562. of *Valesius's* Edition:] But it's hardly credible that *Anastasius*, who was one of the *Donatists*, and a lover of Peace, as *Evagrius* describes him to be, would attempt to do any thing by Violence; but because he would not comply with *Macedonius* the Bishop of *Constantinople's* humours, in destroying his Adversaries, it's not to be doubted but what these did, was attributed to the Emperour, as Zealots usually do.

Historians also say that *Severus*, the *Theopaschite*, invaded the See of *Antioch*, and that tho' *Anastasius* before bound him by an Oath, not to put the Council of *Macedon* under an Anathema; yet as soon as ever he was fixed in his Bishoprick, he did, without any regard to his Oath, anathematize the said Council; from whence it's manifest, that while *Anastasius* mediated between both Parties, he was lashed by both, as it usually happens in Civil Contentions; where the Seditious look upon them to be their Enemies, who do not fight under their Banners.

Hence sprang the Rebellion of *Vincentius*, a *Scythian* Count, who took up Arms for the *Hormosians* against *Anastasius*; under Pretence whereof he drained great Sums of Money from *Anastasius*, until a Peace was concluded; upon condition that a Synod should be called where *Hormisdas* Bishop of *Rome* should be present, who was alike an Enemy to the *Eutychians* and *Donatists*: They say the Emperour promised to do this with

an Oath, but that afterward he broke his word; doubtless because he would not have new Definitions coined, whereby nothing else was designed, but the Oppression of certain Bishops that stood in their way: for they were minded to assemble only the Orthodox, or most of them at least, who should Condemn without Mercy, such as they called Hereticks.

118.

Now it was that *Anastasius* died, being above Eighty years Old, and an Emperor endued with great Moderation, but he was exposed to the Reproaches both of the *Eutychians* and their Adversaries, because he would not let the Reins loose to neither Party; He was Succeeded by *Justin*, a *Thracian* Born, who was a Favourer only of the Adversaries of the *Eutychians*, and carried things no longer with an even hand, according to the Example of *Anastasius*: *Hormisdas* sent Messengers to him; who so animated those who were of the same Sentiments with him, that they every where oppressed the contrary Party, by Violence offer'd to, and Decrees made against them.

119.

They say there were a great many *Manichaeans* at this time in *Persia*, so that they infected *Cabades* his Son, who was Heir to the Crown, with their Heresy; which made *Cabades* cunningly to get them all together into one place, and then sent his Guards who cut them all off; *Justin* also slew many of them, and by his Edict, according to the Custom of those times, condemned divers others to Death: The same Prince grievously persecuted the *Arians*, which coming to the Ears
of

of *Theodoricus* King of the *Goths*, he sent *John* Bishop of *Rome* to *Constantinople*, to tell *Justin*, That unless he gave over Troubling of the *Arians*, *Theodoricus* would use the *Homoousians* or Consubstantial Men in the same manner.

Priscian the Grammarian, and *Boetius* a Man of Consular Dignity, who was also a very Learned Person, flourished in this Age; this last, together with *Symmachus* his Father-in-Law, were upon a false Accusation put to Death by *Theodoricus*, who imprisoned *John* Bishop of *Rome*, together with the Legates he had sent with him to *Constantinople*; because they seemed underhand to favour the Persecution of the *Arians*; and that *John* after his return, troubled them openly, as much as he could, in *Italy*.

Justin the Emperor, after a Reign almost of Nine Years, made *Justinian*, his Sister's Son, his Colleague in the Empire, and died not long after. This Prince began his Reign, with the Persecution of Hereticks, whose Opinions he Condemned by Edicts, which are still extant in his Code, and with a War against the *Persians*, which his Generals, because of their Discord, managed with ill Success.

The Kings of the *Huns* and *Herulians*, did then embrace the Christian Faith, as *Tzathus* King of the *Lazians* had done not long before; in whose Favour *Justinian* made War upon the *Persians*.

There were great Differences in the mean time in the Families of the Kings of *France*, which *Petravius* hath distinctly set out, who also shews

there were divers Synods held in *France*; as one at *Orange* against the *Semipelagians*, and another at *Arles* for them; each of them boasting their Sentence to be the Opinion of all Christians.

Justinian at the same time publish'd both his *Novella* and his *Code*, while his General *Belisarius* waged War against the *Persians*, and overthrew them; whence it came to pass, that *Narses* and *Aratius*, Princes of *Persia*, took part with the *Romans*. But the same *Persians*, renewing the War at the Instigation of *Alamandurus* Prince of the *Saracens*, overcame *Belisarius* in a bloody Battel.

532.

This Year a great Sedition was raised in *Constantinople* by the *Prasinan* and *Venetan* Factions, with whom the Monks and People falling in, occasioned a great Slaughter in the City, and struck such a terror into the fearful Emperor, that he would have left the Place, and was hardly restrain'd from it by the Perswasions of *Theodora* his Wife: There were two Persons whom the common People chiefly struck at in that Sedition, and they were *John* the *Cappadocian*, who was Captain of the Guard, and the Lawyer *Tribonianus* who was Treasurer, both of them very different from one another herein; That the latter was a most Learned Person, but the other illiterate, yet they agreed in this, that both of them were abominably Covetous. *Tribonianus* published *Justinian's* Code, Institutions, and most of the Laws that bear the Name of that Emperor; but the Sedition at length was suppress'd by the Conduct of *Narses* and *Belisarius*.

A strange Question was started among the Divines of *Alexandria* in the Reign of *Justinian*, whether, to wit, the Body of Christ was corruptible or incorruptible before the Resurrection? Those who thought his Body was incorruptible, denied he had suffered any thing; but contested that a fantastical Body was only put upon the Cross, which is the Opinion of the *Mahometans* at this day. They who contended that Christ's Body was altogether like unto ours, because the Apostle to the *Hebrews* said, *He was made in all things like unto us, Sin excepted*, became divided into two Factions; some, among whom *Timothy* of *Alexandria* was one, denied that it followed from hence that any thing was unknown unto Christ, while *Themistius* his Deacon, urged most warmly that he was ignorant of some things; But these last, were branded, as noted Hereticks with the Name of *Agnoëta*; from whence arose great Commotions in the Reign of *Justinian*.

533.

This Emperor set upon the *Vandals* in *Africa*, where they had now fixed themselves almost for an Age, and within two Years space successfully drove them out thence by the Conduct of *Belisarius*; whil'st himself, besides the abovementioned Collections of the Laws, set forth the *Digests*, which are as it were a Body of all the Ancient Laws. From thence *Belisarius* his Victorious Army was Transported into *Italy*, where they often overcame *Theodahatus* King of the *Goths*, at whose Misfortunes the *Goths* were so disturbed that they slew him, and advanced *Viriges* into his room, who stoutly withstood the *Romans*, and reigned Four Years.

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539.

He was at last constrain'd to deliver himself up into the hands of *Belisarius*, who lead him in Triumph to *Constantinople*; but soon after, in the absence of *Belisarius*, the Affairs of the *Goths* began to have a better Aspect in *Italy*, first, under the Conduct of *Theudibaldus*, and then of *Totilas*, while the *Roman* Generals wasted away their time in Idleness.

545.

The Doctrine of *Origen* concerning the Pre-existence of Souls, and the end of Punishments, being defended by some, *Origen* was again Condemned in *Palestine*: *Theodorus*, Bishop of *Casarea*, who was a favourer of those Opinions, says, that if it were lawful to Condemn a Tenent after the Author's Death, that then the Opinions of *Theodorus* Bishop of *Mopsuesta*, *Theodoritus* of *Cyrene*, and *Iba* of *Edeffa* should be Condemned; because they wrote what was contrary to the Determinations of the Synod of *Chalcedon*, tho' they were not Condemned by it. Hence sprang those three Factions, which wrought great Disturbances in the East, while some Condemned those three Men, and others declined it. *Vigilius* Bishop of *Rome*, after some delay, Condemned them, and made himself suspected of *Eutychianism*, tho' he afterwards be silent in that Matter till the Sitting of the Council.

553.

Italy in the mean time was torn to pieces by the *Romans* and *Goths*, until *Narses* overcame and slew *Totilas*, after he had reigned almost Eleven Years: The fifth General Council was held the same Year at *Constantinople*, wherein the three fore-mentioned Writers were Condemned, against the will

will of *Vigilius* Bishop of *Rome*; but the same was at length confirmed by that celebrated at *Rome*, tho' they had condemned the Writings, which had been approved of in the Synod of *Chalcedon*: The *French* in the mean time finding the *Goths* decline in *Italy*, invaded the remainders of their Conquests in *France*, and began also to draw nigh to *Italy*, whereinto together with the *Almains*, they made several Incursions, in spite of *Narses* who was Governor thereof.

561.

Some who had conspired against *Justinian*, being detected and taken, accused *Belisarius* as being guilty of the same Crime, who thereupon was seized with all his Family, but next Year was discharg'd, being now an old Man. Some Authors, who were too great Favourers of the See of *Rome*, feign'd a Story that his Eyes were put out, and he reduced to beg, because he contested with the *Roman* Pontiffs for the Empire; but the Greek Writers *Procopius* and *Agathias*, who wrote the History of these Times wherein they lived, make mention of no such thing. He died the Second Year after the said Accusation.

563.

It's said that *Justinian* the Emperor, who had plagued the Hereticks with so many Edicts, fell into their Opinion himself, who believed that Christ's Flesh was incorruptible and could not suffer, and began to persecute those who were of another Sentiment; wherein, indeed, he did not give us a new instance of his former Cruelty, but turned the same upon others. He died two years after, leaving behind him most excellent Laws

to the *Roman* World: But he was a Prince not fit for War, because he was of a timorous Nature, and therefore mistrustful and Covetous, if we believe the *Historia Anecdota* of *Procopius*.

Towards the end of his Reign, *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, embraced the Christian Religion, being instructed therein by *Augustine* the Monk, who was sent from *Rome* thither. *Columban* the Presbyter, is said to have gone at the same time from *Ireland* to the *Picts*, and to have converted them also to the Faith. From henceforward the Christian Religion flourish'd in that Island, which before seem'd to have lain hid therein, seeing the same, if we believe *Gildas* a *British* Writer of those times, had been brought thither in *Tiberius's* days.

569.

Justin II. Steward of the Household, and his Sister's Son, succeeded *Justinian* in the Empire; who, because he did not go out of his Palace by reason of a Meagrim wherewith he was afflicted, he could not give a Hearing to the Complaints of the People against the Nobles, which yet were very great; but they had Satisfaction given them through the prudent Management and Severity of the Captain of the Guard.

Narses in the beginning of his Reign was called out of *Italy*, and *Longinus* put into his room, who was the first Exarch of *Ravenna*: At that time *Alboinus*, King of the *Lombards*, leaving their Habitations in *Germany*, invaded part of *Italy*; where they erected the Kingdom of the *Lombards*.

578.

Justin died without doing any thing memorable, and left *Tiberius* *Anicius* *Constantine* for his Successor,

Leovi-

Leovigildus, King of the *Goths*, in *Spain* is said at this time, to have forbidden that any of those who went from the *Homoousian* or *Consubstantial* Party over to the *Arians*, should be rebaptized by them, as had been practised before; but that they should only be admitted by the Imposition of Hands, with this set form of Words, *If he gives Glory to the Father, through the Son in the holy Spirit*; which *Evagrius* also says was in use among the *Arians* in the *East*.

582.

Tiberius did in the mean time overthrow the *Persians* in several Battles by his General *Mauritius*, whom, for that reason he created *Cesar*, because he had overcome the Enemy with a small Army; and falling Sick not long after, he appointed him to be Emperor, and gave him his Daughter *Constantina* to Wife.

The *Avarians* made War upon him, but without Success, while the *French* fought with the *Lombards*, and the *Saxons* with the *Suevians*, who had taken Possession of their Seats in *Germany*, while the *Saxons* were with the *Lombards* in *Italy*. These last People, after the Death of *Alboinus*, were without a King for Ten Years; but at last they advanced *Atharitus* to the Regal Dignity, who prevailed mightily over the *Romans* in *Italy*. *Recaredus*, at the same time, quits *Arianism* and espouses the *Consubstantialists* Opinion in *Spain*; and for that reason, had the Appellation of *Catholick* given him.

Mauritius by his Generals *Philippicus* and *Comneniolus*, worsted the *Persians* in divers Battles, at what time *Gregory*, surnam'd the Great, was chosen

chosen Bishop of *Rome*, in a Season when a great Plague raged there.

Gregory soon after wrote his Dialogues, and *Evagrius* bears Testimony, that he wrote his History in the same Age.

The *Avares* and *Slavi* having possess'd themselves of *Pannonia*, and the neighbouring Countries, *Mauritius* was almost continually at War with them; therefore as he was resolved to keep an Army upon the Frontiers of the Empire, to defend the remote Provinces, he chose rather that they should take up their Winter Quarters in the Enemies Countries, than there; which so disgusted the Soldiery that they rebelled against him, and chose *Phocas* a Centurion to be Emperor; who presently laying hold of the opportunity, marched with a Body of his Troops directly for *Constantinople*, and soon after, when he had first slain *Mauritius's* Sons before his Face, put him to Death also, who shewed wonderful Constancy in this Tragedy.

602.

This *Phocas* is said to have given the Title of *Universal Patriarch* to the Bishops of *Rome*, and a right of Precedency before the Bishop of *Constantinople*, which hapned during the Incumbency of *Boniface*, who next to *Sabinianus* succeeded *Gregory*, and was the Third of that Name.

606.

Phocas, as he had begun, went on to reign cruelly, and condemned all to Death whom he suspected to be in the least guilty of any Innovation, without excepting his own Sons in Law: Hence it was that several conspired together against him, and

and *Heraclius* and *Gregoras* made an Agreement between themselves, that he should be Emperor that Killed him; wherein *Heraclius* prevail'd, who immediately, together with his Wife *Endoxia*, took upon him the Imperial Dignity: This Prince, observing *Phocas's* neglect of Military Affairs, made it his first Care to levy an Army, to oppose the *Persians*, who ravaged all the Frontiers of the Empire: Soon after died his Wife, after she had brought him forth a Son, whom he named *Heraclius*, and dignify'd with the Title of *Augustus*; then, with the Permission of *Sergius* the Patriarch, he Married *Martina* his own Niece.

615.

At that time a most wicked Woman in *France*, whose Name was *Brunechildis*, sowed Discord between her Nephews *Theodobertus* and *Theodoricus*, disturbed the Royal Family, and at length after he had been twice overthrown, procured *Theodobert* to be slain by his Brother: She her self afterwards took care to have his Children put to Death, and then removed *Theodoricus* also, by Poison, out of the way, who was Succeeded by *Clotair* his Cousin-German, and who obtained the Monarchy of all *France*, which was before divided between the Brethren.

Now the first Attempts of *Heraclius* to raise an Army proving slow and faint, because he was naturally averse to War, the *Persians* and *Auares*, rejecting the terms of Peace he offer'd them, pressed him hard on both Sides; so that he went seriously to work about forming an Army, where-with having now made Peace with the *Auares*, he might at least repress the Insolence of the *Persians*;

fians; for which end he was forc'd to borrow Silver and Gold Plate, and other the Sacred Treasure of the Church: Wherefore the War commenced in the Twelfth Year of his Reign; at the beginning whereof, the *Persian* General *Saes* having, contrary to the Law of Nations, made his 70 Ambassadors Prisoners, sent them to King *Cosroes*, who being Angry that he had not taken *Heraclius* himself, commanded *Saes* his Skin to be flea'd off alive, and put *Sarbarus* into his Command.

622.

Mahomet this year being accused of Sedition in *Mecha*, a City of *Arabia*, fled to *Medina*, which for that reason by the *Arabs* is called מדינת אל נביא *Medinath el Nabi*, the Jurisdiction of the Prophet; from this year it is that the *Mahometans* begin their *Era*, which they called by the name of *Hegira*, i.e. flight: It's said, *Mahomet* was at first a Keeper of Camels, but that afterwards by conferring with a certain Monk, whose name was *Sergius*, who was a follower of *Manetes's* Phantastical Opinion, he became well instructed in the Notion of Predestination, for which the *Mahometans* are great Sticklers, and for those who thought Christ himself had not Suffer'd, but that a Phantasm was substituted in his room, which is believed by *Mahomet's* Followers to this day. From hence it was that the Crafty Man had an itching desire to erect a new Sect in the World, whereof himself was Head; wherefore having Married his Mistress, whom he had served in looking after her Camels; he took this occasion to act the Part of a Prophet: He was taken with the Falling-Sickness, which he pretended to have come upon him, when *Michael* the

the Archangel revealed any thing to him. *Sergius* confirmed the Fiction; and seeing there had been innumerable Divisions and Janglings among the Christians, and were still in being concerning the Holy Trinity, they deemed it a safer Way to assert but one Divine Person and Nature, that all occasion of Strife might be taken away, than to embrace any one of the Opinions in Controversie; he also forbad the Drinking of Wine, as if he had received the same in Command from God; but in reality it was because he had learnt it of *Sergius* the *Manichean*, for those Sects thought it a Duty to abstain from Wine. Some have said that *Sergius* was before a *Jew*, and that therefore he retained something of *Judaism*, which is not unlikely; for besides the Tenents already mention'd to be held by the *Mahometans*, these that follow favour of *Judaism*: It's not lawful for them to Eat Blood, Swine's-Flesh, any Creature that died of it self, any thing Sacrificed to Idols, Strangled, any Animal killed with a Stick, any thing cast out, gored with an Horn, or stung by a Viper. Polygamy is tolerated, and Divorce not forbidden: They also Circumcise as the *Jews* did; but whether *Mahomet* instituted the same, or that the said Ceremony is now in use among the *Saracens* is a question. However this may seem to be commendable in the *Mahometans*, that they do not Arbitrarily adjudge all Mankind to the Punishments of Hell; as appears from these words of *Mahomet*, Alcoran. *Surat. II.* The *Mussalmen* and those who Judaize with the Christians and Zabians, whoever of them shall believe in God to the Day of Judgment, and do good, shall have their reward of their

their Lord, but not fear. In like manner he blames the Jews and Christians for Condemning one another; saying, They have affirmed, He shall not enter into Paradise unless he be a Jew or a Christian: Says the Jew, The Christians are nothing; but say the Christians, The Jews are nothing, but in the Day of the Resurrection, God shall judge between them concerning the thing about which they differ. He also pretended, That this Book was brought to him by Piece-Meals, and various Chapters from Heaven by the Angel Gabriel: It's written in elegant Arabick, exactly Comma'd, and the Vowel Points are most Accurately added by his Disciples; wherein some Learned Men think they have been imitated by the Jews.

631. Mahomet drew away the greatest part of the Saracens, a People of Arabia, to be his Followers, and as he had espoused Heraclius's Interest, he assigned him Lands to inhabit on the Confines of Arabia Felix, and died Nine years after his flight from Mecha, at which place his Friends buried him, whither the Mahometans go on Pilgrimage to this day to visit his Sepulchre: His Successors afterwards by degrees invaded Egypt, Palestine and Syria.

626. But to return again to Heraclius, when he saw that all the offers of Peace he had made were rejected by the Enemy, and that they kept no Faith with him, he took Courage, and marching in Person at the Head of his Army into Armenia and Persia, got a famous Victory over the Persians: But the Persians, so wrought upon the A-

vares,

wares, by the Rewards they gave them, that they should join their Forces with them to set upon *Constantinople* and *Chalcedon*; while with another Army they invaded the other Provinces of the Empire: *Heraclius* sent several Armies against all these Enemies, and called in the *Turks* to his Assistance, who through the Streights of the *Caspian* Sea, broke out of *Scythia* into the *Persian* Territories; and ravaged the same far and near: Now it was that the Name of that Nation came first to be known, who afterwards possess themselves of all the Provinces of the *Eastern* Empire: *Heraclius*, by their Assistance, distressed *Cosroes* very much, who at length falling Sick at *Selencia*, was slain by his Eldest Son *Siroes*, because he endeavoured to make his Younger Son King. But *Heraclius* triumphed at *Constantinople*.

Next year when the Emperor was at *Edessa*, and entred into a Discourse with *Athanasius* *Syrus*, whom, upon the Approbation of the Synod of *Chalcedon*, he had made Patriarch of *Antioch*; he asked him, Whether there were one Will in Christ, God and Man, or two? One, answered *Athanasius*; and *Syrus* Bishop of *Alexandria*, with *Sergius* of *Constantinople* approving the same, the Emperor embraced the said Opinion, the Favourers whereof were afterwards call'd by the Name of *Monothelites*; and this occasioned great Disturbances in the *East*.

632.

The *Saracens* being made Strong by the favour of *Heraclius*, when they saw the *Persians* weakned with the Losses they had sustained, made War upon them, with that Success, that *Orbman*, after having

having slain *Fexdegirdus* the King of *Persia*, seized upon that Empire; whence arose the *Fexdegirdies Era*, which the *Persians* use.

Mahomet was Succeeded in *Arabia* by his Kinsman *Abubecher*, who was call'd *Chaliph*, i.e. *Successor*; which Name, by way of excellency or peculiarity, was given to *Mahomet's* Successors; This Man, two years after, was succeeded by *Omar*; who, in the Reign of *Heraclius*, invaded *Egypt*, *Palaestine* and *Syria*.

639.

This year *Sergius*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, took care to get the Opinion of the *Monothelites* declared to be *Catholick*, in a Synod that was Assembled for that Purpose; and put out his Exposition in the Name of the Emperor, which he sent into *Italy*, that the Bishops of *Rome* might Subscribe it, who otherwise should not be confirmed by the Emperor, which then was requisite, that their Election might be valid; but *Severinus* would not Subscribe, who was at that time chosen Bishop, and who died not long after, as did also *Sergius* himself.

641.

Heraclius, after a Reign of Thirty Years, died of a Dropsy, and was immediately Succeeded in the Empire by his Son *Constantine*, but in about four Months time was Poisoned by *Martina*, his Mother-in-Law, who advanced her Son *Heracleon* into his Place: Yet six Months were scarce at an end, when she, together with her Son, were dispossest'd of the Government by the Senate of *Constantinople*; and that the Son might never after aspire to the Empire, they cut his Nostrils,

Nostrils; but for *Martina*, she had her Tongue cut out; and *Constans*, the Son of *Constantine*, was advanced to the Throne.

645.

While *Sigebert* and *Lodowick*, the Sons of *Dagobert*, ruled their several Proportions in *France*; *Rotharithus*, King of the *Lombards*, reduced into Writing the Laws of his Country, which had been hitherto preserved only by Memory and Use, bringing of them all into one Book, which is still extant.

648.

Constans, finding that divers of the Bishops of *Africa*, and others, were alienated from him, because of his addictedness to the *Adonotheline* Opinion; he put forth an Edict, called the *Type*, whereby he forbid any to speak of the Will of Christ; that this might be a check upon those who were of the contrary Sentiment. But Pope *Theodore*, supposing that thereby all Discourse was also forbid concerning the Two Natures of Christ, condemned the *Type*, as impious. The Emperor endeavoured, next year, by the means of *Olympius*, Exarch of *Ravenna*, to compell the *Italian* Bishops to subscribe the *Type*, but to no purpose.

In the mean time, the *Saracens* invaded *Cyprus* and *Sicily*, with other Islands, and grew stronger and stronger daily; the Emperor *Constantine* being not forward enough to oppose their growth, who was forced to buy his Peace of them with Money.

653.

Ecdrenus says, that *Mavias*, General of the *Saracens*,

N

racens;

racens, having seized upon the Isle of *Rhodes*, found there a piece of the *Colossus*, which had been thrown down above Eight hundred and seventy five Years before, by an Earthquake, after it had stood almost Eight hundred Years: It was eighty Cubits high; and the Legs of it stood so far asunder, that Ships might sail between them. *Cedrenus* says, that Nine hundred Camels were laden with the remains of it. So that considering the ordinary burthen of a Camel is Eight hundred Pounds weight, it follow'd, that the Weight thereof amounted to above Seven hundred thousand Pounds of Brass. But it's not likely that the Brass should be so much despised, that none of the Christian Emperors thought it worthy to be taken away till those times.

Next year, *Constantine* the Emperor was overcome in a Sea-Engagement, by *Maximus*, when the former had dream'd, the night before, that he was at *Thessalonica*. Which, by the Interpreters of Dreams, was construed to amount to as much as if God had told him, *Stand ye fast, Tield the Victory to another*.

The same year, *Othman*, King of the *Arabs*, who had seized on the *Persian* Empire, being slain, was succeeded by *Hali*, whom the *Persians* make to be equal with *Mahomet*.

663.

The *Saracens* being engaged in a Civil War among themselves, the Emperor *Constantine* took an opportunity to go into *Italy*; where, at first, he gave the *Lombards* several Overthrows: but being afterwards often beaten by them, he was forced to return to the *East*: Whither, as he

was

was going, he was slain in a Bath, at Sy-
rachse.

668.

One *Mizizius*, an *Armenian*, was chosen Em-
peror in his room; who was quickly overcome
and slain by *Constantine* the Son of *Constant*. This
Constantine was he that had left *Constantinople*
when *Beardless*, and returned thither a Bearded
Man, and was called *Pogonatus*.

The *Saracens*, in his Reign, began to invade
Africa, and return with a Fleet again to *Sicily*,
wasting all before them.

672.

They did the same in other Provinces of the
Empire, and with their Fleet set upon *Constanti-
nople* it self: but they were stoutly repulled by
Constantine; as also by *Bambas*, King of *Spain*, up-
on whose Coast they came.

678.

The *Bulgarians*, so named from the River
Volga or *Bulga*, making an Irruption from the
Northern Shores of the *Euxine-Sea*, even unto
Thrace, began to be troublesome unto the *Roman*
Empire, and grew so powerful, that the Emperor
was forced to pay them Tribute.

681.

At last, after many Contests, the Sixth General
Council was assembled at *Constantinople*, wherein
the *Monothelites* were condemned, the Western
Bishops proving great Sticklers against them.

685.

Four years after, died the Emperor *Constantine*,
and was succeeded by his Son *Justinian H.* who,
in the beginning of his Reign, drove the *Saracens*

out of *Armenia*, and made them pay him Tribute. But they, in a short time, violated the Conditions of the Peace, by removing the Emperor's Garrisons from Mount *Likannus*, who were posted there. At which the Emperor growing angry, he proclaimed War against them, though they now offered to pay him a greater Tribute than ordinary, and in a submissive manner sued for Peace. He did indeed, in the first Battel, give them the Overthrow, they being unprovided for it; but the *Sclavi*, whom he led against them, being corrupted, he was overcome again, and lost *Armenia*.

692.

Ten years after the Sitting of the Sixth Council, another was called by *Callinicus*, Patriarch of *Constantinople*, wherein he put forth several Canons in the Name of the Sixth Council, and, among others, allowed the Clergy to have Wives, provided they abstained from the use of them in the time of the Administration of the Sacred Mysteries. These Canons were received by the *Eastern Churches*, but rejected by the *Western*; and from henceforward the Church of *Constantinople* was in a manner divided from the Communion of that of *Rome*.

694.

When *Justinian II.* had done many cruel things, and designed to bring his Soldiers to Massacre the People of *Constantinople*; *Leontius*, a Patrician, whom he kept in Prison, having set the Prisoners at liberty, possess'd himself of the Empire; and having cut off his Nostrils, banish'd him to *Taurica Chersonesus*, where he lived for the space of

ten

ten years. *Leontius*, in the beginning of his Reign, happily drove out the *Saracens*, who had invaded *Africa*, by the Conduct of *John*, his Brother. But the same *John*, not long after, growing negligent of his Affairs, was overcome by them; and when the Army, for that reason, required he should be brought forth to be punish'd, they made *Absimarus*, who was also called *Tiberius*, Emperor. This Man, marching unexpectedly to *Constantinople*, seized it, and *Leontius* also, whose Nostrils he commanded should be cut off, and sent him Prisoner to a Monastery in *Dalmatia*.

698.

We have hitherto omitted the barbarous Names of the *French Kings*, and their Neighbours, and the continual Wars they almost always waged against one another, the knowledge whereof is not very material; but it were a crime, to say nothing of *Pepin*, Mayor of the Palace in *France*, who, about these times, begot *Charles Marsell*, upon his Concubine *Alphaida*, who succeeded his Father in the same Charge. The Kings of *France*, in this Age, gave themselves up wholly to Sloth, and left the Management of all their Affairs to the Mayor of the Palace; which made them have the Sirname of *Faineant*, or *Slothful*, given them; and the Regal Dignity, at last, devolved upon *Pepin's Family*.

703.

Though *Absimarus*, and his Brother *Heraclius*, often overcame the *Saracens*, and governed the Empire very well; yet they could not defend themselves against *Justinian*, who was Emperor

before *Leontius*: For he being assisted by the *Bulgarians*, took *Constantinople*; and having taken *Absimarus* and *Heraclius*, in their flight, hung them upon the Walls, and held the Empire nine years. He gave the *Bulgarians*, at first, Thanks suitable to their Service; but afterwards, violating the Peace, he made a great slaughter of them; for which they took severe Revenge, not long after.

709.

Roderick, fearing an Insurrection by the *Spaniards*, over whom he was King, took away their Arms, and rased the Walls of their Cities: Which gave *Walidus*, King of the *Arabs*, an opportunity, by his General *Tarichus*, to attempt something upon *Spain*; and having sent a Fleet thither, brought off a very great Booty. But being invited thither, two years after, by Count *Julian*, whose Daughter *Roderick* had debauched, he went over with twelve thousand Men into *Spain*, fortify'd his Camp upon a Mountain near the *Stright* of *Gibraltar*, anciently called *Calpe*, and afterwards, for this reason, named *Gebal-Tarich*, that is, the Mountain of *Tarich*; whence comes the word *Gibraltar*. *Roderick* endeavoured, to no purpose, to drive out the *Saracens* from thence; but there they continued, wasting the Neighbourhood, for the space of two years; till having called in fresh Forces, often defeated, and at last slain *Roderick*, they seized, in the Year 713, on all *Spain*.

In the mean time, *Justinian* the Emperor, by the unheard-of Cruelties which he exercised in the *Chersonesus*, because there had been Attempts in that Province to betray him, forced the inhabitants

bitants to make choice of *Philippicus* for their Emperor ; whose Eyes being put out, not long after, was succeeded by *Artemius*, who was also called *Anastasius*, whom *Rufus*, Prefect of the Army, was instrumental to advance to that Dignity ; and therefore *Philippicus* was justly punish'd, seeing himself, a little after he had seiz'd on the Empire, had slain *Justinian* and his Children.

714.

Artemius also had his turn ; for the Army which he had sent into *Phanicia*, against the *Saracens*, having slain their General, and fearing *Artemius's* Displeasure, made one *Theodosius*, a *Syrian*, and Collector of the Tribute-Money, Emperor, though against his will. He marched to *Constantinople*, laid Siege to it for six months ; at length, took the Emperor *Artemius*, and thrust him, shaven, into the Monastery of *Thessalonica*.

716.

But in about two years after, *Leo*, whom *Artemius* had before sent to be General, into *Armenia*, and who stood hitherto for him, took upon him the Imperial Dignity, which the *Armenians* and *Saracens* tendered to him, and made *Theodosius*, his Son, Prisoner ; who having been advanced, against his will, to be Emperor, did voluntarily relinquish, and going to *Ephesus*, he and his Son both took Holy Orders upon them. *Leo*, soon after, by the help of that which they call'd *Ignis Græcus*, or Powder, not unlike that made use of by us at this day, burnt a great Fleet of the *Saracens*. [*Isaac Vossius*, in his *Osernat.* cap. xv. may be consulted, concerning the Invention of that Fire.] A new Fleet of the same Nation, consisting of Four

hundred Ships, was also partly destroyed by *Leo*, and partly by Storms. The Emperor had, the same year, a Son born to him, who, at his Baptism, besoul'd the Baptismal Water; and for that reason, was call'd *Constantine Copronymus*. But *Artemius*, who had fled to the *Bulgarians*, and by their help endeavour'd to recover the Empire, was, the following year, betrayed by them to *Leo*, and slain.

722.
In these times, *Charles Martell*, Mayor of the Palace in *France*, after other great feats in Arms, subdued the *Saracens* also, who were ravaging the neighbouring Provinces, compelling them to retreat over the *Pyrenean Hills*; and did many other famous Exploits: And making War upon *Adgilus*, the Son of *Radbodus* King of the *Frisens*, forced him to embrace the Christian Religion; and, by his Authority, was very helpful to *Boniface*, an *English-Saxon*, who, by the Command of Pope *Gregory II.* preached the Gospel in *Germany*.

722.
It's said, the Emperor *Leo* endeavour'd to do the same thing by the *Jews*: at that time, but with ill Success; for those whom he compelled to be Baptized, either fled elsewhere and abjured it, or shut themselves and their whole Family up in their Houses, and setting them on Fire were burnt: He endeavour'd, not long after this, to throw out the Images which the Bishops had introduced into the Churches, wherein he found Opposition from the People whom the Priests incens'd against him. *Gregory*

gory Bishop of Rome, condemned his Edict; and having entred into an Alliance with the Lombards, refused to pay the usual Tax to the Exarch of Ravenna, who govern'd Italy under the Emperor, and at last brought things so to bear, that the Exarch himself was driven out of Ravenna, and he sought for Aid of Charles Martell, who in the Year 726. won a great Victory of the Saracens, that if Leo should attempt any thing in Italy by force, he might be opposed by French Arms. This Martell also, at the Request of Willibrordus Bishop of Utrecht, constrained the Frisians, who would not, according to their King's Example, embrace the Christian Religion, by force of Arms at least to feign themselves Christians.

In the mean time, Leo did not so easily prevail against the Iconolatre or Image-Worshippers in the East, who stiffly withstood him; while the Exarch Eutychius, with the Assistance of the Venerians, recover'd Ravenna.

731.

This year, Venerable Bede finish'd his Ecclesiastical History of the English; and in the next Leo Married Irene the Daughter of Chaganus King of the Chazari, whom he had taken care to have brought up in the Christian Religion, to his Son Constantine, and contended sharply with the Bishop of Rome about the Images, which last would have them again introduced into the Churches, and expell'd the Eastern Bishops that favoured Gregory's Party.

Tho' the Saracens possess'd themselves of Spain, yet Pelagius who was descended from the ancient

cient Stock of the Goths, preserved the Country of *Asturia*, out of their hands, and transmitted the Dominion thereof to his Posterity, wherein he was not a little favoured by the great Slaughter which *Charles Martell* made of the *Saracens* in these times; his Son *Flavilla* succeeded him, and then *Alphonso* his Son-in-Law, who deducing his Pedigree from *Reccaredus*, would as well as he be styled the *Catholic*; which title being neglected by his Successors, was again conferred upon *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, by Pope *Julius* the Second.

740. *Luitprand*, King of the *Lombards*, did this year divest *Transamundus* of the Duchy of *Spoleto*, and wasted the Territories of the Bishop of *Rome*; for from the time that the Authority of the *Eastern* Emperors began to decline in *Italy*, the Bishops of *Rome* usurped the Dominion of that City, and the adjacent Country.

742.

Next year died three Men of the greatest Authority of any in that Age, viz. the Emperor *Lea*, *Gregory III.* Bishop of *Rome*, and *Charles Martell*, Mayor of the Palace in *France*. The first of these was Succeeded in the Empire by *Constantine Copronymus*, the other by *Zacharias*, and the third by his Sons *Carloman* and *Pippin*.

Artavaustus endeavoured to deprive *Constantine* of the Empire, while he was engaged in a War against the *Saracens*; but he overcame him at last. However, *Walidus* of *Damascus* King of the *Arabs*, making use of the Contest between them,

them, ravaged *Natolia* or *Asia minor*, and seem'd to menace the Empire with greater Evils, had he not been next year prevented by Death, wherein also died *Laitrand*, King of the *Lombards*; who, had it not been for the intercession of Pope *Zachary*, would have driven *Eutychius* quite out of *Italy*.

751. While *Pippin*, now his Brother *Carloman* was turned Monk, managed all Affairs in *France* at his Pleasure, under *Hilderic* a sluggish Prince, he proved at length unsatisfied with the Chief Power, and nothing would serve but he must assume the Royal Name also; therefore having dispatch'd Ambassadors to Pope *Zachary*, he desired that Stupid *Hilderic* might be shut up in a Monastery, and himself declared King, as being more worthy, in the opinion of the Nobles, of the Royal Dignity.

Aistulphus, who at that time was King over the *Lombards*, drove *Eutychius* at length out of *Italy*, and so an end was put to the Power of the *Eastern* Emperors in that Country: The same *Aistulphus* began to be troublesom to the Pope, and endeavoured to Possess himself of the City of *Rome*; but *Stephen*, *Zachary's* Successor, withstood him stiffly, and having sought to *Constantine* for Aid to no purpose, he has recourse to *Pippin*, to whom he privily wrote Letters wherein he begged his Assistance against the *Lombards*, and *Pippin* at length prevail'd so far with *Aistulphus*, as to make a Truce with the Pope; but *Aistulphus* refusing to stand to his Promise, *Stephen* in the year 754. went himself

self in Person to *Pippin*, and wrought so far upon him, as to raise an Army to pass over the *Alps* in his favour, who accordingly entering *Italy*, overthrew *Aistulphus's* Forces, and at last granted him Conditions of Peace: But so, as that he should deliver up *Ravenna* to the Pope, and make restitution of whatever he had taken from him. From thence he returned into *France*, and finding by the time a year came about that *Aistulphus* had violated his Faith, he made a second Expedition into *Italy*, and having beaten *Aistulphus* again, imposed the same Conditions upon him. Here was laid the principal foundation of the Pope's Power; so that the *Roman Pontiffs* were beholding almost for all to *Pippin* and *Charles the Great*.

In the mean time *Constantine* having assembled 338 Bishops, held the Seventh General Council, wherein Images were put down, and called Idols: The *Iconolatras* or Image-Worshippers do not allow this to have been a lawful Synod, because the *Western Bishops* consent was wanting.

759.

Jusaph, who reigned over the *Saracens* in *Spain*, was dispossess'd in the Name of the King of the *Asian-Saracens*, by reason of an overthrow given him by the remainders of the Christians in that Kingdom, and *Abderamen* made King in his stead, who reigned at *Corduba* Seven and twenty Years.

763.

All the Work which the Image-Worshippers found for *Constantine*, could not hinder him from making War upon the *Bulgarians*, whom he overcame

overcame, and at his return to *Constantinople* triumphed; tho' the *Turks* breaking into *Armenia* through the *Straits* of the *Caspian* Sea committed great Depredations there, as they did afterwards, and won great Victories over the *Saracens* themselves.

766.

He sent Ambassadors not long after to *Pippin*, to perswade him to take away the Images, about which there arose much Strife between the *Greeks* and *Latins* in the Synod of *Gentiliacum*; but nothing seems to have been determined upon that Head: The *Greeks* also accused the *Latins*, because they added, and from the Son, to the *Nicene* Creed, where it treats of the Procession of the Holy Ghost, whereas it was only before, who proceeds from the Father.

768.

This year, wherein, after much Contention, *Stephen III.* was chosen Bishop of *Rome*, died *Pippin*, who left his Sons *Charles* and *Carloman* to succeed him.

Constantine about the same time, finding by Experience that the Monks were a sort of People given to Sedition, commanded them to leave their Monasteries and to Marry, and so live among the *Laiety*, unless they rather chose to be banished.

771.

Carloman, after a Reign of Four Years died, and left his Brother *Charles* sole Monarch, of *France*, who not long after, sent *Bertha*, Daughter to *Desiderius* King of the *Lombards*, back to her Father: This Prince divested Pope *Stephen* of the Exarchate of *Ravenna*, and *Charles's* Ambassadors

balladors could by no means bring him to restore it, which made *Charles* march with an Army into *Italy*, and wrest that out of his hands, which he could not effect by an Ambassy, and so put an end to the Kingdom of the *Lombards*: *Paul* the Deacon was Secretary to *Desiderius*, and was the most Learned Man of those times, and therefore highly esteemed by *Charles*, who, as the times went, was a Learned Prince. *Alcin* an Englishman, and *Charles* his Tutor, was also a Person not inferior to the Deacon.

773.

The *Saxons* by their continual Rebellions cut out much Work for him now; and afterwards; while that *Constantine* the Emperor died in the mean time, leaving *Leo III.* his Son to succeed him; who also created his Son *Constantine*, of that same Name with his Grandfather, Emperor, when he had first bound his Nobles by an Oath, that they should suffer no other to Reign; *Leo* had before this made his Wife *Irene* his Mother's Name-sake, *Augusta*: This same Princess was the King of *Bulgaria's* Daughter, whereas the other *Irene* was Daughter to the King of the *Chazari*; which I thought fit to take notice of in this place, lest the sameness of the Name should work any Confusion in History.

779.

Whilst *Charles* the Great, overcame the *Saracen* Prince of *Navarr* in *Spain*, *Leo* also got a great Victory over that People in *Syria*. This Prince was so set against the Idolaters or Image-Worshippers, that upon his finding some Images with his Wife *Irene*, he abstain'd from her Company,

pany, tho' she denied that she knew any thing of them. *Irene*, soon after upon his Death, in her Son's Name assumed the Imperial Power, and held it for Ten Years. Thereupon the Images were presently set up again, and the Monks and Nuns sent into their Monasteries.

Nicephorus, *Leo's* Brother, whom *Copronymus* had formerly given the Dignity of *Cesar* to, was still alive; who, when some of the Nobles had endeavoured to advance to the Throne, was seized by *Irene*, together with his Brothers, shorn, and shut up in a Monastery.

786.

Irene, this year, endeavoured to assemble a General Council at *Constantinople*, in order to condemn the Image-Breakers, but was obstructed in her Design, by a Sedition of the Common People; yet next year, there was one held at *Nice*, wherein the Image-Breakers were condemned, and this second *Nicene* Council was called the Seventh General one, by those who approved of the Worship of Images.

Irene and *Charles* could not well agree, because *Rachissus*, Duke of *Beneventum*, her Vassal, was quelled by *Charles*, when he would have made War upon the Bishop of *Rome*; wherefore the Proud Woman sent an Army into *Italy* to restore the Kingdom of the *Lombards*; but being overthrown by *Charles's* Forces, they returned to *Constantinople* without effecting their Design.

788.

This year the *Normans* or *Danes*, arriving at first with three Ships only in *Britain*, ravaged the Sea-Coasts of it. In

In the mean time, the Government of *Irene* grew daily more and more intolerable to the Nobility; but when she observed that some of them favoured her Son's Interest, she thrust them into Monasteries, and forced the Inhabitants of *Constantinople* to Swear fealty to her, without any mention of her Son: But she could not the year following hinder *Constantine* by a Joint Consent of the Army to be advanced to his Father's Throne. Tho' this Prince, who before was invited by every body to take the Administration upon him, being beaten often in the succeeding years, became hated almost of all Men, and lest his Unkles might perhaps be preferred before him, he commanded their Eyes to be pulled out, and their Tongues cut off; by which Fact of his, he increased the hatred already so universally conceived against him.

792.

In these times lived *George* of *Taras*, the next Man in Authority to the Patriarch of *Constantinople*, who took in *Africanus* and *Eusebius's* Chronicle into his own; As also *John Mailros* and *Claud Clement*, both Scotchmen, who moved *Charles* the Great, to Found the University of *Paris*, especially at *Alcuin's* Instigation.

794.

A little after this, there were almost Three hundred Bishops, besides several Abbots, gathered out of *Charles's* Dominions, who met at *Frankford*; where, after they had, in the first place, condemned some *Spanish* Bishops, for adhering, as they thought, to *Nestorius's* Opinion. They then took into their Consideration the Proceedings of the

the Second Council of Nice, where Pope Adrian presided by his Legates, and which he had Approved of; and Decreed, That Image-Worship was a wicked Practice, and that the Approvers thereof were in the wrong, and therefore that the Canons of the said Council were to be rejected, though approved of by the Bishop of Rome.

While these things were in agitation in the West, Constantine, having divorced his Wife Mary, at the Instigation of Irene, his Mother, who studied to render him odious to the People; that she might obtain the Empire a Second time, married another whose Name was Theodore; whereat the Inhabitants of Constantinople were much offended.

797.

At length the Mother did so reconcile herself to the Nobility, that two years after, she took care to secure his Person, and put out his Eyes; which proved so grievous to him, that he died within a few days after, while Irene invaded the Administration of the Government. It was not long after, before she slew Nicephorus and Christophorus, her Husband's Brothers, and so the whole Race of Leo Isaurus became extinct. Then she sent Embassadors to treat with Charles about a Peace, whom he honourably received.

800.

Next year, Charles went to Rome, to decide the Pope's Case, who being accused of many wicked Actions, had been evilly entreated; and upon his taking an Oath, that he was innocent, he spared him. After which, going, on Christmas-Day, into

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the

the Cathedral of St. Peter, he was saluted by *Lao*, and all the People of *Rome*, with the Title of *Augustus*, and *Emperor of the West*.

It's said, *Irene* took this very ill; but afterwards, when *Charles* treated with her about a Marriage between them, he was acknowledged by her. However, the Marriage did not go on; because that in the very nick of time when *Charles's* Embassadors came to *Constantinople*, she was deposed by *Nicephorus* a Nobleman, and sent close Prisoner to the Isle of *Lesbos*. This *Nicephorus* reigned in the *East* almost nine years; and *Charles*, from the time that he was saluted Emperor, ruled in the *West* fourteen, for he died in the beginning of the Year 814. He was both a learned and very warlike Emperor, insomuch that his Army was never beaten, when he was present.

The

The XIIth EPOCH.

The Empire of Charles the Great.

AT length we are come to our Last EPOCH, which is that of the Reign of the Emperor *Charles the Great*, wherewith we close up the XIth. Period of our History : And we have no more to do now, after we have heaped up so long a Catalogue of Errors and Impieties, wherewith the History of Mankind hath been perpetually diversified, but to declare, That none appears to us to be a perfect Pattern, either of Wisdom or Sanctity, but our only Saviour **JESUS CHRIST**, whom Almighty God, his, and the Father of us all, has proposed to be the alone Exemplar of our Imitation in all things ; To whom be Glory and Praise. *Amen.*

F I N I S.

The History of Charles the Great

The History of Charles the Great

A T length we come to our last Epoch
 which is that of the Reign of the Emperor
 Charle the Great, wherewith we close up the
 Ninth Period of our History: And we have no
 more to do now, after we have brought up to
 long a Catalogue of Errors and Injustices, where-
 with the History of Mankind hath been perpetually
 diversified, but to declare, that none appears
 to us to be a better Pattern, either of Wisdom
 or Sanctity, but our only saviour Jesus Christ,
 whom Almighty God, his and our Father, of us
 all, has proposed to be the alone Exemplar of
 our Imitation in all things. To whom be Glory
 and Praise.

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